The Pacific.

First Pure, then Peaceable—without Partiality and without Hypocrisy.

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THE PACIFIC.

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For right is right, since God is God,
And right the day must win;
To doubt would be disloyalty
To falter would be sin.

NOT YET.

BY WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT.

Oh! country, marvel of the earth!
Oh! realm to sudden greatness grown!
The age that gloried in thy birth,
Shall it behold thee overthrown?
Shall traitors lay that greatness low?
No, land of hope and blessing, No!

And we who wear thy glorious name,
Shall we, like cravens, stand apart
When those whom thou hast trusted, aim
The death-blow at thy generous heart?
Forth goes the battle-cry, and lo!
Hosts rise in harness, shouting, No!

And they who founded, in our land,
The power that rules from sea to sea,
Bled they in vain, or vainly planned
To leave their country great and free.
Their sleeping ashes, from below,
Send up the thrilling murmur, No!

Knit they the gentle ties which long
These sister States were proud to wear,
And forged the kindly links so strong,
For idle hands in sport to tear—
For scornful hands aside to throw?
No, by our fathers' memory, No!

Our humming marts, our iron ways,
Our wind-tossed woods on mountain crest,
The hoarse Atlantic, with his bays,
The calm, broad Ocean of the West,
And Mississippi's torrent-flow,
And loud Niagara, answer, No!

Not yet the hour is nigh, when they
Who deep in Eld's dim twilight sit,
Earth's ancient kings shall rise and say,
"Proud country, welcome to the pit!
So soon art thou, like us, brought low?"
No, sullen group of shadows, No!

For now, behold, the arm that gave
The victory in our fathers' day,
Strong, as of old, to guard and save—
That mighty arm which none can stay—
On clouds above and fields below,
Writes, in men's sight, the answer, No!

SOLOMON'S BEAUTIFUL GARDENS.

Josephus speaks of a place about six miles from Jerusalem called Etam, pleasant for its fine gardens, and abounding in rivulets of water, to which Solomon was accustomed to make his morning drives, sitting on high in his chariot. The same great monarch alluding to himself says, "I made me great works; I builded me houses; I planted me vineyards; I made me gardens and orchards, and I planted in them trees of all kinds of fruit; I made me pools of water to water therewith the wood that bringeth forth trees," Eccl. ii: 4, 5. Tradition has long pointed out this valley as the place alluded to in these quotations.—The valley is a narrow one, but very fertile, high shelving banks of lime stone rising on either side, and a beautiful stream of clear water dashing along its rocky bed. A miserable Arab village, mostly in ruins, called Urtas, has long existed here. A few ruins are scattered about the valley, a wall of hewn stone, the massive foundation of an ancient tower, excavated rocks, and old grottoes in the hill sides, mementoes of ancient and more prosperous times.

A few years since a Mr. Mashellam, a converted Jew, commenced improvements here, intending to instruct young Jews in agricultural arts, and prepare them to gain a livelihood by cultivating the soil of their fatherland. His efforts thus far have been very successful. Under his transforming hand the neglected valley is assuming its ancient fertility and beauty He is able to irrigate the soil by the copious streams of water that come down, not only from the old pools of Solomon, but other portions of the valley above. I saw him at work in his grounds, in the midst of vineyards, fig and olive groves, a little paradise of greenness and verdure, in contrast with the barren rocky hills around. The productiveness of the soil, he assured me, was wonderful. By properly arranging his succession of crops, he gets four harvests in a year.

But the design we have in making such particular allusion to this place, is to call attention to some excavations of ancient ruins just being made. A short time before I was there, Mr. Mashellam, in digging in a portion of these grounds came upon a wall of hewn stone that excited his curiosity, and through the assistance of some French gentlemen, interested in antiquities, who furnished him capital, he had, when I was there, near a hundred Arab men, women and children at work clearing the dirt and rubbish from this work of ancient times, that for many generations had been entirely covered by the accumulated debris of the valley. And what, you ask, were these ruins, and to what age, and to whose constructing hand are they likely to be traced! A large room some 20 feet by 40, had been cleared when I was there, with sides of hewn stone, and polished marble ornament, with marble floor inlaid with mosaics. A division wall separated this large room into two, in the smaller one of which were the marble baths with the water courses, and fountains, and retiring rooms, just as they originally stood when in use.

These discoveries seemed about to confirm the ancient traditions relating to this spot. Here were the gardens, and here the fountains, of costly elaborate workmanship, that adorned the grounds. How wonderful are the revelations of modern researches and discoveries. What a reflection as the mind with the rapidity of thought, wandered backward more than three thousand years! And here the great and wise monarch of Israel had lived, planned and executed. Here he had acquired a portion of that experience, that from its unsatisfactory results had led him to pronounce the sentence "Vanity of vanities all is vanity." The queen of Sheba came from the far south to see the wisdom of Solomon. Did that monarch, when he walked upon the walls of yonder huge reservoirs, or rested in the fragrant shades of these gardens, or cooled himself in these costly baths, ever dream that in long, long ages after, men and women would come, not from Ethiopia, but from the far distant regions, of a then, unknown world, and from far across unknown waters, to stand where he stood, to wonder at his greatness and be astonished at the still existing monuments of his wealth and power?—*Journal and Messenger.*

THE PRICE OF LIVING.

Real living in this world is a laborious business. To sit with folded hands and float down stream, or even to put forth the oar with now and then a restless and spasmodic stroke, is comparatively an easy task. But to bend the whole energies of a strong and cultured purpose bravely to the task of stemming the tide—to row while others float, and to keep the helm firmly and steadily against the current, in the midst of general disaster and dismay, is the part of only the highest and noblest Christian manhood. Nations are not exempt from the common lot of trial and toil. If they would keep their places among the living, they must accept the price of living. Toil, and not rest; suffering and conflict, and not the enjoyment of unearned blessings, is the uniform condition of healthy and vigorous being. Heavy burdens laid upon shoulders that grow stronger for the patient bearing, sufferings replete with blessings in the wise enduring, storms that bring purity, and battle-fields that end in peace—so much agony for so much life—these are the dear conditions upon which the great things and the noble things of national existence are bought.

Neither men nor oaks grow strong without the harsh tuition of winter winds and the training of the storm. God has created us, not to escape, but to endure suffering. Some fail in the training, it is true. Weakness grows weaker in the hour of trial. But the strong grow stronger also. The same blast that strikes down the thin-fibred and ill-rooted tree, sends the sap pulsating through its more vigorous neighbor with a quicker and healthier life. The affliction that leaves one more nerveless and prostrate, is an inspiration to another.

Trial, in the present constitution of things, is a blessing. For the present it may be grievous, but its absence would be still more so. It is the stagnant pool that breeds the miasma, the unruffled life, individual or national, that "broods and mantles" with the slime of political corruption and social decay. So with war itself. The causes that lead to it may be most corrupting when least felt, while the conflict and the sharp trial that it brings may be the bitter but necessary medicine that leads to permanent purity and health.—*N. Y. Chronicle.*

WE SLEEP TOO LITTLE.

But if night, and not day, is the time to sleep, then it may be said that the general principle prevails that the amount of sleep should be regulated by the dividing line between light and darkness; and that this view may be accepted as the correct one, is determinable from analogy—it being true that animals accept it and act upon it in the temperate latitudes, which are supposed to be the most favorable for the development of the human organism in its highest proportions.

Take the year together, day and night are about equal; and were mankind within these latitudes to live according to the laws of life and health in other directions, they would sleep while darkness is on the face of the earth, and be active only during the period in which light was abundant. As a habit and fashion with our people, we sleep too little. It is admitted by all those who are competent to speak on the subject, that the people of the United States, from day to day, not only do not get sufficient sleep, but they do not get sufficient rest. By the preponderance of the nervous over the vital temperament, they need all the recuperating benefits which sleep can offer during each night as it passes.

A far better rule would be to get at least eight hours sleep, and including sleep, ten hours of incumbent rest. It is a sad mistake that some make, who suppose themselves qualified to speak on the subject, in affirming that persons of a highly wrought nervous temperament, need—as compared with those of a more lymphatic or stolid organization—less sleep. The truth is, that where power is expended with great rapidity, by a constitutional law, it is re-gathered slowly; the re-actions after a while demanding much more time for the gathering up of new force than the direct effort demands in expending that force. Thus a man of the nervous temperament, after he has established a habit of overdoing, recovers from the effect of such overaction much more slowly than a man of different temperament would, if the balance between his power to do and his power to rest is destroyed.

As between the nervous and the lymphatic temperament, therefore, where excess of work is demanded, it will always be seen that at the close of the day's labor, whether it has been of muscle or thought, the man of nervous temperament who is tired, finds it difficult to fall asleep, sleeps perturbedly, wakes up excitedly, and is more apt than otherwise to resort to stimulants to place himself in conditions of pleasurable activity. While the man of lymphatic temperament, when tired, falls asleep, sleeps soundly and uninterruptedly, and wakes up in the morning a new man.

The facts are against the theory that nervous temperaments recuperate quickly from the fatigues to which their possessors are subjected. Three-fourths of our drunkards are from the ranks of the men of nervous temperament. Almost all opium-eaters in our country—and their name is Legion—are persons of the nervous or nervous sanguine temperaments. Almost all the men in the country who become the victims of narcotic drug medication, are the nervous or nervous sanguine temperaments.

That the very general habit of dependence upon stimulants, or stimulo narcotics, is almost entirely confined to persons of the nervous temperament, shows that the taxations to which they subject themselves are not readily reacted from; and that under their methods of living, they find it difficult to depend upon the natural force to make good their losses within the time they allot for that purpose. The rule, therefore, should be the other way from that which is supposed to be, namely, that persons of highly wrought nervous organization, need but little sleep.

It should be the habit with such persons to sleep largely, and to insist upon such freedom from exercise, both of body and mind, and such external conditions of repose, as gradually to bring the brain to acknowledge such relations to the general structure as will enable its various organs to become so refreshed that they may, when duty is resumed, perform it with accustomed yet healthy vigor.—*Dr. Jackson.*

HON. JOSEPH HOLT IN NEW YORK.

We cannot call the national struggle in which we are engaged *sectional*, while such representatives of the Border States as Hon. Joseph Holt speak bold and unfaltering words for the Union. Mr. Holt addressed his fellow-citizens of New York at Irving Hall, on the evening of Tuesday, the 3d inst. He is an earnest speaker, and impresses his hearers at once with his deep sincerity. He had on this occasion an eloquent audience, for his fervid appeals were applauded to the echo. New York gave to Kentucky, in his person, a most brotherly greeting.

Mr. Holt conceives our war to be one in defence of the true interests of the South. He bears honorable testimony, likewise, to the feeling by which the people of the loyal States are animated:—

"I have everywhere found the most healthy and the most encouraging state of public opinion in reference to the prosecution of the war. (Applause.) I have nowhere found any exasperation against the people of the South. Strong and brave men, while speaking to me of our unhappy distractions, have wept in my presence, and I have honored them for it; for, if a brave man cannot weep over the overturn and ruin of such a country and such a government as this, where is there a catastrophe that can touch his heart? (Applause.) All seem now to realize that this is not a war upon the people of the South, but a war in their defence and for their deliverance. (Cries of 'That's it,' and applause.) If it were indeed a war against them, we might lay our faces in the dust and confess that our glorious institutions were a failure. But it is a war against the bands of conspirators who have possessed themselves of the government of that distracted country, and who have established over it a military despotism, and who are imitating the example of the worst of those profligate men who in other ages of the world have disturbed the repose of nations. Equally is the public mind fixed, in my judgment, in regard to the character of this war. It is not a war of conquest, or of aggression or spoliation, or passion or revenge, but in every light in which it can be regarded, it is a war of duty. (Applause.) This struggle is intensely a struggle for national existence, (applause,) and so hallowed in all its purposes and in its spirit that the flock and the pastor—those who worship around and those who administer at the altar may contribute their blood and treasure, fully assured that in doing so they only act up to the requirements of a Christian and patriotic life. (Applause.) It is a war of duty, because in the light of our Christian civilization no nation can commit suicide without the perpetration of a cowardly and atrocious crime; and that nation does commit suicide which surrenders its life up to the enemy, from which manhood and courage could save it. (Loud applause) It is a war of duty, because we have no right to bear our fathers' names and insult and degrade their memories by giving up the institutions won by their blood, to be trodden under the feet of traitors. (Applause.) It is a war of duty, because we have no right to bestow our names upon our children stripped of that grand inheritance which rightly belongs to them, and by the transmission of which we are but the appointed agents of those illustrious men who won it by the sword and with their lives. (Applause.) It is a war of duty, because, devoted as we profess to be to law and order, and to the highest interests of civilization, they are pressing upon us the urgent obligation to rebuke and chastise this enormous crime which has been committed through this rebellion, not only against us, but against the very race to which we belong. (Applause.) It is, finally, a war of duty, because we have assumed to ourselves, as a people, the special championship not only of the right, but of the capacity of the race for self-government."

The country already owes Mr. Holt a debt of gratitude for his eminent services during the closing months of Mr. Buchanan's administration. It will owe him still another and a greater one for his eloquent advocacy of the measures adopted for the preservation of our national existence.—*Methodist.*

HOW LONG SHALL YOU LIVE?

You will live forever.

There are no dead. The blow which struck asunder the body and spirit did not end the spirit's life. And so the countless myriads of the past, whose dust has long since mingled with the soil, "still live." The men, women, and children of Noah's day, and Abraham's and David's—the motley herds that herded beneath the crescent of the Arabian prophet—the swarms of Goth and Hun, Tartar and Vandal, that swept the plains of the Eastern world—the red men that roamed the forests of the Western world, and left in mounds and tree-grown ruins the dim history of their earthly existence—all these are yet alive. They cannot die. Immortality is their birthright and inheritance. With the first breath of life they inhaled immortality.

You, too, are henceforth eternal. The life you have begun is an endless life. You have only crossed the threshold. The countless ages lie before you, stretched out in immeasurable distance. When you have trod the paths of those years, or millions of years which you can reckon up, there will still be before you as many more, fresh and new like the first, and so on, for ever and ever. As a traveler can discern his pathway, winding among the hills till afar off on the horizon it seems to end, but when he reaches the place, there stretches the path again away to the hill-top—so will the ages of your endless life lie before you, ever the same, age following age, cycle following cycle, till all your powers of computation and measurement have been baffled and silenced—and yet you have scarce begun! The never-ending eternity stretches out just as far ahead as when you took the first step of the journey.

How long will you live? You will live forever. And your life there will depend on your life here. Every day, as you complete it, will reappear in the years to come. Every hour, every moment as it hurries on its way leaves a page to be read before the throne. Every word, every act, and every thought and feeling of your heart, records itself imperishable in the memory of one who never forgets. You are writing your life for eternity.

In a gallery in Paris hangs a famous picture by Murillo, of an old Spanish monk seated at his desk. He had begun the chronicle of his life. Death had summoned him before the work was done; but he had sought and obtained leave to return to earth and finish it. You see in the monk's pale face a more than natural energy. Those sunken eyes had looked "beyond the vail," and gleam with the visions of eternity. The soul within has communed with the unseen world, and beheld face to face "Him who is invisible." And the solemn task is renewed with the earnestness of one who has passed the fading scenes of time, and is absorbed in the realities beyond.

So let the record of your life be written as in the light of eternity. Look beyond, and see the unutterable things which shall surround you, when you stand before your judge. Behold your endless life—your speedy departure. Oh, heedless soul, I adjure you to prepare for that eternity—and write now such a life record of faith in Jesus Christ and obedient service towards him as that you may read it in eternity with joy.—*Congregationalist.*

COMPULSORY BOWING.

The much-vexed question of bowing to the wafer is coming on, in France, before the Court of Saint-Quentin. There are 300 Protestants at Fresnay-le Grand, who have been authorized to worship God publicly for ten years past, and whose church has been open since last December. Nevertheless the priests brought their wafer, and paraded the streets on Corpus Christi festival, and even erected a temporary altar opposite the pastor's house. The military, firemen, and band, none the better for certain libations, escorted the procession, and the subaltern agents of the municipality forced all spectators to doff their caps. An honorable Protestant, on his way to his church, unfortunately met the *cortege*, and, of course, did not remove his hat. The commander of the firemen came up and gave him a blow on the face, which knocked off his hat. The Protestant, who had served in the army, returned the blow. The commissary immediately wrote out a report, in which the Protestant is declared to have insulted the Catholic religion, and he is called before the correctional police. The *Esperance* makes the following remark: "We regret that our co-religionist, instead of doing justice on his own account, did not conform to the command of our Lord in Matt. v. 30. But at the bottom, which of the two is the real offender, he who brutally struck an inoffensive citizen, or the inoffensive, who had a perfect right to remain with his head covered before the procession of a religion which is not his own?

In Algeria, four Jews in the militia refused to kneel before the wafer at the command of their officer, on a similar occasion; and this has excited no little animosity in the Algerian press. The *Archives Israelites* says very properly, "When a form of worship leaves its church, and comes into the public thoroughfare, it has a right to the respect of all; but it cannot force upon men of a different creed the performance of acts diametrically opposed to the most cherished convictions of those who profess that different creed. Therefore let one of two alternatives be taken; either let the procession remain in the interior of the church, or if it comes forth, let it submit to the respectful quietude of the Israelitish militia."

A RATTLESNAKE BITE.

Mr. George W. Kendall writes to a New Orleans paper as follows: "Before I forget it, let me inform you that the medicine chest arrived in due season, and that just as I opened it, I had pressing use for one of the articles it contained. I was looking over the bottles, when one of my men came running in, saying he had been bitten by a rattlesnake. He was holding fast his left wrist, while two streams of blood were running from one of his fingers, where the fangs of the snake had entered. As the man did not use tobacco, I told him to fill his mouth with salt, and suck as hard as he could at his wounds. I next kept a rag well saturated with hartshorn on the wound to counteract the poison. I then put thirty drops of hartshorn in a teacupful of whiskey and poured it down his throat. In five minutes I repeated the dose, and in five minutes more I gave him another just like it. By this time I had given him a full quart of strong whiskey and ninety drops of hartshorn, and thought the load was sufficient. The man was an Irishman, an old soldier, and took the matter quite coolly. It was great satisfaction to him to know that another man had killed the snake, which was coiled under a rail he was moving in the yard, not ten steps from the house. For three-quarters of an hour he sat quietly, and talked on the subject of the bite soberly and coolly, while I kept renewing the hartshorn to the two wounds where the fangs of the snake had entered his finger. He said it was too bad to die from the bite of a 'pisen serpaint,' while I was astonished he should keep so sober with such a load of raw whiskey on his stomach. In about an hour he commenced to laugh, then to whistle, next to sing, and finally tried to dance. I had him all right then; I knew that the whiskey had got ahead of the poison, and had reached his vitals first. In five minutes more he was drunk as Bacchus, sprawled out on the floor, slept half a day, and next morning was at work as well as ever. So much for the first case I ever cured with the contents of the medicine chest! The hartshorn, combined with the whiskey, effected the thing."

We often pretend to fear what we really despise, and more often to despise what we really fear.

Men wounded by the explosion of bombshells are wounded *mortar-ly*

WELLINGTON FACING A MOB.

One morning in February I noticed threatening crowds near the Pall Mall gate, not far from the statue of Achilles. This statue was cast from cannons taken in the Iron Duke's various battles, and was dedicated "To Arthur, Duke of Wellington, by the Women of England." I determined to watch the Duke and see what was going to be done. Punctual to the moment, he descended the steps of Apsley House, his residence. His appearance was imposing. He was at the head of the Cabinet, Premier of England, and he was *par excellence* the first man in England.

It was a drizzling morning. He wore a blue frock coat, buttoned up to the chin, a military stock, and brown pantaloons. His falcon eye surveyed the excited groups about the Park gate with a sort of pleasant contempt. The mob were either awed by his appearance and prestige, or they had not yet screwed their courage to the insulting point. The Duke passed on horseback, attended by his faithful valet. Nobody molested him till he reached his office. There the mob hissed him; but when he turned around and faced them, the hissing ceased. He then quietly entered his office. As I knew the hour he would leave Downing street to return to the Park, I was there in due season. The neighborhood of the Horse Guards probably deterred a good many of the excited fanatics from gathering about the office, but numbers were gathered. The Duke who was punctuality itself, came out at the appointed moment, and mounted his horse amid groans and hisses. After he passed the Horse Guards, the noise increased to shouts. When he passed the Charing Cross, and entered Pall Mall, the mob began to throw missiles and dirt. Near Pall Mall gate, there was a whirlpool of human beings, eddying around in strange, wild, and yet in a sort of systematic confusion. I feared they would murder him there. As he approached the gate, a good deal spattered with mud and dirt, the mob, as if compelled by some higher power than that of earth, made a lane for him to pass. For a moment they seemed awed, and appeared to relent. But when he had entered the gate, their violence rose to fury. He dismounted with difficulty, placed his back against the rails of the statue of Achilles, and calmly faced his furious assailants. I shall never forget that moment. Thoughts and feelings took mastery of my nature then that have swayed me ever since. Not one word did he utter. There was no shrinking—not even with a cloud of apprehension upon that glorious face. Oh, how infinitely small and contemptible his assailants looked! How great is man! How little are men!

There was a lull in the storm of shouts, and missiles, and dirt, and an old Irishman, with a wooden leg, hustled his way to the side of the Duke. This man sold apples and oranges by the Hyde Park gate, and his basket had been upset by the mob. When he had reached the Iron Duke, he stood by his side, and unbound his wooden leg, and made a speech that immediately subdued the monster. He began:

"My curse on you for cowardly scoundrels! If ye have pluck come and fight me. Let it be two of us against you all. . . . Come and kill us both. This is your fair play! This is English justice! Thousands against one! Think of Waterloo! But for him and oz, Boney would have beaten ye! I've got my wooden leg for fighting for ye—ye villains!—and ye are goin' to pay him by murtherin' him, ye bloody scoundrels! Come on, but come one at a time, not like cowards and ruffians as ye are, altogether!"

This speech was a mighty success. The mob was ashamed and calmed, and began to sneak away. Wellington gave a smile of recognition to the man who had saved his life, and ever afterward he amply provided for him, as he did for many others, out of his own private fortune, in his own quiet, noiseless way.—*Moore.*

Mr. Everett upon Treasonable Newspapers.

In an article in the New York *Ledger* on "The Rights and duties of War," Edward Everett makes some admirable strictures upon the tolerance of treasonable printing and speech. We have room only for an extract:

There are presses for the most part in the border States, though some of them are found in cities more remote from the scene of action, which are daily pleading the cause of the enemy, misrepresenting and vilifying the Government of the United States, exaggerating every article of unfavorable intelligence, and exerting themselves to the utmost to dishearten the friends and defenders of the Constitution and the Union. But such is the all but superstitious devotion of the people to the liberty of the press, that these pernicious journals have, with the exception of a single instance in St. Louis, never been interfered with. It seems to have been thought better by those in authority, to tolerate the mischief of these unpatriotic presses, than to elevate them to greater importance by prosecution, or to encroach in the slightest degree upon the freedom of public discussion which in ordinary times is justly regarded as one of the great safeguards of liberty. But it is preposterous to sacrifice the end to the means. We should in this respect learn wisdom from the enemies of the Union. While we regard as unbecoming our Christian civilization that resort to lynch law by which every expression of opinion adverse to the popular sentiment is suppressed in the seceding States, we ought to remember that in tolerating a traitorous press among ourselves, we practice a liberality which awakens no gratitude at home, and is never reciprocated by the opposite party. It is, in fact, an absurdity in terms, under the venerable name of the liberty of the press, to permit the systematic and licentious abuse of a Government which is tasked to the utmost in defending the country from the general disintegration and political chaos. The Governor of Malta was once censured in Parliament for some alleged severity toward the editor of a journal in that island; and the liberty of the press was declared to be in danger. The Duke of Wellington said he was as friendly as anybody to the liberty of the press in London, but a free press in the island of Malta was as much out of place as it would be on the quarter-deck of a man-of-war. We suppose the most enthusiastic champion of the liberty of the press would hardly think it right to publish a journal within the walls of Fort McHenry, in which the officers of the garrison should be daily advised to desert, and the men be constantly exhorted to mutiny; and whose columns should be filled with persistent abuse of the Government and all engaged in its defence. Why should journals of that description be allowed to diffuse their poison beneath its walls, amidst the excitable population of a large city?

A SAD PRAYER MEETING.

The prayer meeting here referred to has not yet been held. It may be some time before it takes place. The account of it may be found in the sixth chapter of Revelations: "And they said to the mountains and rocks, 'Fall on us and hide us from the face of him that sitteth on the throne, and from the wrath of the Lamb.'" This is the prayer that will be offered.

And there will be a great multitude at that meeting. Many prayer meetings are very thin. Few are present. Not so the one before us; millions will be there. *Distinguished persons* will be present; those who usually have little or nothing to do with prayer meetings. But they will come to this meeting. We have express mention of this, "And the kings of the earth, and the great men, and the rich men, and the mighty men, said, 'Fall on us,'" &c. They may never have been in meeting where there was prayer before. But they cannot stay away from this.

There will be *great emotion* in that prayer meeting. It will not be dull and drowsy, and formal. There will be the deepest feeling. Men must have the most terrible emotions, when they are led to ask the rocks and mountains to fall on them. There will be no stupidity in that meeting.

They will *all* pray. Some prayer meetings have but two or three that take part in them. Not so in this meeting. Not only the great men shall pray, but "every bondman and every freeman." *All* will pray. and what a prayer! They so illy treated the blessed God here, that they now despair of any mercy. Hence the dreadful prayer before us, "Hide us from the face of him who sitteth on the throne." All who persist in treating Christ unworthily are on the way to this meeting. They restrain prayer now, but they will pray at this meeting.

Reader, if you have little to do with prayer in this world—if no domestic or secret altar is fragrant with the incense of your supplications, you are certainly on your way to this meeting. If you do not pray here, you assuredly will there.

Be persuaded to avoid that meeting. There will be enough there without you. Let the blessed duty of prayer be your joy here from day to day. Love it. Watch in it. Persevere in it. In faith and humility carry it on. Let nothing but death stop you. Then, while others pray for the rocks and mountains to hide them from the face of him that sitteth on the throne, you will sing, "Worthy is the Lamb that has redeemed me unto God by his blood."

SCHOOLS OF MODERN RATIONALISM.

The June number of the *Evangelical Church Gazette*, of Professor Hengstenberg, of Berlin, contains among a number of interesting articles, a very valuable essay on "The Formation of Rationalism in Modern Times," by Professor Wuttke, of Berlin.

Though old rationalism is dead; the opposition to evangelical Christianity has still many adherents. They are not a unit, but represent a number of different schools. Professor Wuttke mentions the following as the most important: 1. The representatives of common pantheism. They call themselves the disciples of Hegel, and do not hesitate openly to reject the doctrine of a personal God and of personal immortality. They are numerous, especially in Switzerland, and at the Annual General Assembly of Swiss preachers, in 1859, several of their leaders avowed their opinions. 2. The "extreme left" of the school of Schleiermacher, who adhere to the pantheistical ideas which their master entertained in his earlier writings. They are less frank than the first class, and accommodate themselves more to the Christian faith of the people. The leading men of this school are associated in editing the *Protestant Church Gazette* of Berlin. 3. The school of Tubingen. They are likewise pantheists, and regard the history of Christianity as a steadily progressing development of God to a higher consciousness of himself. Besides the adherents of these systems, there are many who sympathize with rationalism, and mix up pantheistic notions of the "immanent" God with Christian formulas. Of this class of scholars, the Chevalier Bunsen is best known. 4. The school of "speculative theism," who try to reconcile the pantheistic speculations of Hegel and Schelling with the belief in a personal God and personal immortality. Weisse, the church historian Hase, and De Wette, are mentioned as representatives of this school. 5. Dr. Shenkel is mentioned as the founder of a new rationalistic school, inasmuch as he makes individual conscience the organ of religious faith and the test of religious truth.

In concluding his historical sketch, Dr. Wuttke draws a comparison with the old and new schools of rationalism, and expresses the opinion that the influence of the latter on practical life are by far more pernicious than that of the former.

Revolutionary War.—The entire expenses of the Revolutionary War were stated in the report of Alexander Hamilton, Secretary in 1790, to be $135,000,000. The debt which was left for posterity to pay was $75,000,000. The population was then estimated at 3,000,000. As we have now upwards of 30,000,000, a debt of $750,000,000 now would be in the same proportion. But the wealth and productive resources of the country have increased vastly beyond the ratio of population increase. Therefore a debt of a thousand millions upon the country now would not be so onerous as was the seventy-five millions of that time.

Do not trust to a weak argument because you think you have a weak adversary; remember, a donkey will eat through his rope if you only bind him with a hay band, and be all the stronger for it.

THE PACIFIC.

REV. P. G. BUCHANAN,
GENERAL AGENT.
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☞ We would remind the friends of The Pacific that Towne & Bacon have the largest Printing Office in the State, and their continued favors will be thankfully received and promptly executed.
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YOUTH'S.

DON'T SMOKE.

Oh, little boy, don't smoke, now don't. It is a dreadful habit. It will ruin your health, waste your money, disgrace your parents, and make you disagreeable to every person of refinement or decency. You say it is manly. What makes you think so? Because men do it? But men steal, and swear and drink rum. And are these practices manly, and are you going to imitate these too? Oh no, you are mistaken, it is not manly. I'll tell you why. It is not manly to do anything wrong. It is mean to do wrong.

Is it manly to make yourself sick? Oh, you say smoking doesn't make me sick?—But it did once, before you got used to the taste and smell of the nasty weed. I recollect very well that summer morning, when you came in from your play in such a hurry, and threw yourself down on the lounge in the basement, looking as white as a sheet. How faint and and death-like you felt. You were frightened too, and so were your mother. "Dear me," she exclaimed, "what can be the matter with Henry? Why he was just as well as ever at breakfast time! Why, Henry, what ails you? What has happened?" But you never answered a word, and tossed your head from side to side, growing more pale and sick every moment. "Run for the doctor this moment, Bridget, and go in for Aunt Carrie too. Henry is so sick, I don't know but he'll die."

How did that word "die" make you feel just then? Did it make you feel any easier in body or mind? Then Aunt Carrie came in, and what did she say. She didn't seem so very much alarmed after she had stood and looked at you a moment. But you saw her smile a queer sort of a smile as she turned around to your mother, and said, "He" be better by and by, Mary, don't be worried. It's nothing but that cigar I saw him smoking this morning."

"A cigar? This morning? My Henry smoking? Why Carrie, what do you mean"

"Henry knows well enough what I mean," said Aunt Carrie, and she turned again and fixed her large black eyes full on you. How red you grew all at once, as if you were sick again, and tried to cover up you blushing face. But it had told the truth.

Well, your mother wasn't quite so much frightened after that, but she had a heavy, aching feeling way down in her heart, that was very hard to bear. "Oh dear!" she kept saying to herself, "Oh dear!" And when the doctor came and gave you that ugly emetic that was so hard to take, and made you feel so badly after you had swallowed it, your mother didn't feel half so much concerned at your pain, as she did at the thought of what you had done, and she hoped that the nauseous medicine would forever cure you. You remember how she talked to you afterwards, don't you? Yes, you will never forget that. I am sure you think of it every time you put a cigar into mouth. What a pity!

Is it manly to waste your money or your father's money, to buy cigars with? No indeed, the money belongs to God, and it is wicked to use it for what can do you no good, and still worse to spend it for what will do you harm. If all the money spent for cigars was put together in one great pile, how much there would be, and how much good could be accomplished with it. I know some men that have smoked their money almost all away. Wouldn't you rather have gold than smoke for your portion? I would.

And do you think it manly to make yourself disagreeable to nice people? I can't bear to go any where near a person that smokes. I know a great many others who feel just the same. I wouldn't marry a man who smoked,—not I. I couldn't love him at all, he would be so disgusting to me. You had better take care, little boy. Perhaps you may take a great fancy to somebody one of these days, who feels just as I do, and it might hurt your feelings very much for you to find out that she didn't like you and the reason why.

Oh, little boy, don't smoke. Throw away that cigar, and promise yourself and God that you will never touch your lips to another as long as you live.—*Child at Home.*

MARY AND THE RAIN.

The other day I heard a gentleman tell this story, which is, I believe, quite true:

Not long ago, in a certain part of England, there was a great drought; for want of rain, crops were burnt by the sun, and the poor sheep and cows died of thirst.—Some good farmers who knew how rain depended on God's kindness, agreed to meet together now and then with their families, to lay their wants before their heavenly Father.

It was a bright, hot, sunny morning, when they were to meet for the first time. As one of them went on his way, he met a little girl making her way along quite overburdened with the weight of a large family umbrella.

"Well, my child," said he, "where are you going?"

"To the prayer meeting for rain," she answered.

"And why do you burden yourself with such a large umbrella such a fine morning as this? You are not likely to want it today."

"Why, sir, you know," she said, looking up simply into his face, "I thought that, as we were going to pray for rain, we should be sure to want the umbrella." The man smiled on her, and soon after the service began.

While they were praying the wind got up, the sun was hid behind dark and heavy clouds; the thunder roared, the lightning flashed, and the rain began to drop, and by-and by a heavy storm deluged the fields far and wide.

Among all the people assembled to pray for rain, there was but one umbrella, and that was Mary's. Most of them who could not wait, got drenched through and through before they could reach their homes, while Mary and her friend walked home dry under the old family umbrella.

Mary's was simple faith; she expected God to answer prayer, and prepared accordingly. Here is a good example.

Practice what you preach, or your preaching is worse than a lie.

THE PACIFIC.

SAN FRANCISCO,

Thursday Morning, October 17, 1861.

The Faith Principle.

We desire, our many kind readers, in our present issue to converse awhile with you familiarly upon a matter of most essential and vital interest. The best wish we can express in your behalf is that you may be possessed of the "best gifts;" and that you may make them your own, let us exhort you to "earnestly covet" them.

Estimating your religious interests according to the standard which you are wont to employ in ordinary and worldly matters, your "best gifts" consist not in the amount of any, even of the highest kinds of good already gained, but in the means of obtaining a constant and all-sufficient supply. Is wealth—an inferior good—the object sought after? The end would not be so well attained, were an untold future lavished upon you, as if the means and ability to acquire the most desirable competency were given you. Is the object before you honorable rank? This will not be obtained by being placed in a position of eminence, without your effort to be fitted for it, but by being qualified to reach and fill the place. So it is with your religious character and attainments. The "best gifts" in a religious sense, are the graces and virtues of the heart. Thus has St. Paul defined and qualified them, in his three-fold classification—Faith, Hope and Charity. Each is essential in Christian experience. And though the Apostle assigns the chief place to Charity or Love, yet is Hope also a most excellent and efficient grace; and Faith is especially necessary in its sphere and office, as a fundamental principle which underlies all the virtues, and gives effect and success to them all. This importance the same inspired apostle assigns to it when he says "Faith is the substance of things hoped for, the evidence of things not seen."

Do you ask, then, what are the place and office of this trust-principle called faith? We answer, first of all and chiefly it is an humble, hearty, steadfast trust in the Lord Jesus Christ as the Author and Captain of salvation——the only name given under heaven among men whereby we must be saved. And next to this, and of kindred nature, is faith in the right, and because it is right and cannot be wrong; and faith in the sure blessed consequences of right, that they are and ever will be happy.

We are not at a loss, then, kind readers, as to the kind of excellence we should desire for you in wishing you possessed of the "best gifts." It is that you "may hold the mystery of faith in a pure conscience." It is that God, in his infinite grace, "may fulfil in you all the good pleasure of his goodness and the work of faith with power." It is that you may possess a true saving faith in the only Saviour, the Lord Jesus Christ; and, as formed upon the model of this essential and glorious faith, that you may be imbued in every part with the faith principle, so that it may enter into and pervade your whole soul; and you may entertain no question concerning that which is right and good, but to trust in it and perseveringly to follow after it, whatever may be the difficulties in the way, or the hazard and cost required.

And why may not you, each one of you, Christian readers, make the blessed attainment of a possession of this most blessed instrument of all usefulness and all happiness? It has been the noble distinction of all the nobly good of all ages—it may be your eminent distinction. By it in possession and exercise you may labor, and suffer, and wait as they have labored and suffered and waited. "Constancy," said the great Napoleon, "is the best mark of a soldier." Firmness of character and perseverance of effort are the excellent traits of a soldier of Christ. We affectionately ask you to seek, and earnestly desire you to possess the "best gifts."

An Appeal to Patriots.

There is organized, in this city, a band of noble women, known as the "Ladies Patriotic Fund Society of the Pacific." The object of this Society is to collect and disburse funds for the benefit of the families of California volunteers.

All our people know that the wages of a soldier are not sufficient for the support of a family, especially if the family is at all numerous, and to supply this deficiency, as well as to meet other wants, is the intention of the managers. It is wholly a disinterested and noble work. It is one that commends itself to every patriot and appeals equally to every friend of the Union in the State. The five regiments are made up of volunteers from all sections, and the Society can justly appeal to the whole State for cooperation in so good a cause. We hope many acknowledgments like the following will be made from week to week:

The undersigned, in behalf of the Ladies' Patriotic Fund Society of the Pacific, acknowledge with gratitude the receipt of $16 70 from the Presbyterian Church of Petaluma, Rev. Mr. Brodt, pastor, being the amount of a collection taken for the benefit of the Volunteers.

MRS. I. E. DAVIS, Treasurer.

To secure funds immediately, a "Grand Union Festival" is announced to come off next week at Platt's Hall. It will open on Monday evening with an address by Rev. T. Starr King. The rest of the entertainment will consist of Tableaux, Promenade Concert, and exhibition by the Olympic Club, and the festival will continue three evenings. Season tickets, admitting a gentleman and lady, $5,00 single tickets $1,00.

Now, let Californians do for their Volunteers at least what they have done for their old home States. Let Massachusetts men, Vermonters, New Yorkers and others respond heartily, liberally for those at their doors—their own California friends and brothers, and we know that the Treasurer of the Ladies' Patriotic Fund Society of the Pacific will gladden many homes where distress and sorrow would otherwise invade.

Churches and Ministers.

REV. J. KIMBALL.—We learn that the Geary Street Mission Sunday School have secured the services of the Rev. J. Kimball as missionary. This enterprise has for many years been successfully conducted by members of the First Congregational Church of this city, until it is now in a condition to assume an independent work, and probably organize a church. Under the guidance of Mr. Kimball and the corps who rally around him, we have but little doubt of the success of the new enterprise,

MOKELUMNE HILL.—The Congregational Church in Mokelumne Hill, have made arrangements with Rev. W. C. Mosher, of Jackson, for a temporary supply of their pulpit.

REV. A. F. WHITE.—The Presbyterian Church in Carson City, Nevada Territory, have engaged Mr. White, formerly of Gilroy, Cal., as their stated supply for the present. Mr. White is a true, earnest as well as able minister, and in him the new church will find a pastor who will spare himself no labor or sacrifice to build them up. Mr. White officiates as Chaplain of the Council, during the session of the Legislature of Nevada.

ORDINATION.—The Presbytery of San José met in Brooklyn on Tuesday afternoon, October 8th, for the purpose of examining Mr. James McLaughlin as to his qualifications for the gospel ministry. The examination being satisfactory, the Presbytery proceeded to ordain Mr. McLaughlin as an evangelist. The ordination took place in the evening in the Presbyterian church. Rev. E. B. Walsworth preached the sermon. Rev. G. Pierson asked the constitutional questions and offered the ordaining prayer. Rev. J. D. Strong gave an address in connection with the usual right hand of fellowship. Rev. W. W. Brier gave the charge to the evangelist.

San Francisco Baptist Association.

This ecclesiastical body met in the First Baptist Church in this city Saturday the 12th inst., at 10 1-2 A. M. The opening sermon was preached by the Rev. C. R. Hendrickson, of Sonora. It was organized by the election of Rev. D. B. Cheney as Moderator and Rev. O. C. Wheeler as Clerk. After the transaction of other preliminary business the Associatirn took a recess until two o'clock P. M.

In the afternoon session the churches in Brooklyn and Alamo were received into the Association.

A committee of five was appointed to report on the proposition of the Sacramento Valley Association for a union of the two Associations. The Committee reported and recommended that the churches of said Association be received so far as they are represented by delegates or by letters, and that the other churches of said Association, be considered as members of this Association when represented by delegates or letters—which recommendation was unanimously adopted.

The Association, as it now stands, is com posed of a delegation of eighty members, including clergymen and laymen.

After singing a hymn the Association proceeded to elect officers, by ballot: Rev. C. M. Hendrickson, of Sonora, Moderator; Rev. O. C. Wheeler, of Sacramento, Clerk; Deacon, C. R. Stockwell, of Stockton, Treasurer.

Committees on the State of Religion, on the Circular Letter, Benevolent Efforts, Minutes of Corresponding Bodies, Auditing, and on the next Meeting, were appointed. A special committee upon Education was also appointed. The circular letter, subject, "Helpers of the Ministry," was read by Rev. D. B. Cheney, and on motion was adopted and ordered to be printed on the minutes.

The afternoon session of the second day of the Association was opened at 2 P. M. (Monday) with prayer by the Rev. H. Gilbert of Petaluma.

A report upon temperance, by the Rev. James Davidson, was adopted.

The report of Committee upon Domestic Missions was taken from the table for discussion. A committee of three was appointed to devise a plan of Missionary operations, and to nominate a board to carry such plans into action.

The Rev. J. M. Flowers of Sacramento, presented a request for aid in behalf of the Colored Church in that city, whose house had been destroyed by fire, and a collection of $58 70 was taken up at once.

TUESDAY'S SESSION.

The Association met again, and was opened with singing. The Committee on Education, appointed last year, presented their report in connection with a report from a similar committee appointed at this meeting. This report recommended that a General Convention of the denomination be called to devise plans for the establishment of an institution of learning. Adopted.

EDUCATIONAL MOVEMENT.

The Committee appointed to devise a plan and recommend a board for Domestic Missions in the State, reported, recommending—

1. That the Association appoint a board of nine members, of whom four shall constitute a quorum.

2. That the Board undertake to raise and expend upon the field this year not less than $1,500, that to do this they be instructed immediately to apportion the amount among the churches and take measures to collect the same without delay.

3. That the Board carefully examine the important destitute fields in the State, and determine such as they will undertake to occupy at the earliest practicable moment.

4. That the Board, after raising the money and selecting the fields, call to the arena such men as they would to occupy these fields, determine their compensation, and give them instructions in regard to the general style of labor to be performed.

5. That the Board shall meet at least once a quarter, and report their proceedings to the next meeting of the Association.

The Committee nominated for such Board: D. B. Cheney, President; J. Charlton, Secretary; J. W. Avery, Treasurer; C. R. Hendrickson, O. B. Stone, H. H. Rhees, J. C. Spencer, W. R. Strong and E. R. Stockwell.

The report was adopted.

PATRIOTIC RESOLUTIONS.

Last evening the Association immediately on opening resolved itself into a Convention, Mr. Pope in the chair, and adopted, with a single dissenting vote, certain patriotic resolutions that bear the ring of true patriotism in them. This morning about half past 11 o'clock, it was moved that the Association adopt the resolutions of that Convention, and print them in their minutes. They were read as follows:

At a meetng of the Baptist Ministers and Laymen, assembled in Convention in San Francisco, October 14th, 1861, to take into consideration their duties to the Government of the United States, in its efforts to suppress a wicked and formidable rebellion against its Constitution and laws, and

WHEREAS, We hold, as a fundamental principle, that civil government is of Divine appointment, for the interests and good order of human society; and that magistrates are to be prayed for, conscientiously obeyed, except in those things opposed to the will of the Lord Jesus Christ, who is the only Lord of the conscience, and Prince of the kings of the earth.

And WHEREAS, we recognize with gratitude the Providence of God in favoring us with a National Government of extraordinary excellence, one that secures to all its citizens equal rights and privileges, one under which we have been blessed with an unexampled prosperity in all the material and moral interests of man.

And WHEREAS, this Government is now threatened with anarchy and ruin, a large portion of its people in armed rebellion against its authority, its property consisting of forts, arsenals, mints and custom houses held by perjured traitors, therefore

Resolved, That it is our duty as citizens and Christians to aid the Government in every possible way, to maintain its authority unimpaired over all the States and Territories now in open rebellion against the laws.

Resolved, That we will earnestly pray to Almighty God to sustain and guide our rulers with all wisdom in this time of national trouble, that they may be able to devise such plans and wield with such efficiency the means of defense, as to secure the triumph of our arms, and the speedy restoration of peace to our beloved country.

Resolved, That we regard the conduct of those seeking the dismemberment of our Government, wherever found, with unqualified disapprobation, and pray God to give them a better mind, and that they may return to their allegiance, which for the time they have openly or secretly cast off.

Resolved, That as lovers of the Gospel of peace, we earnestly desire the early return of peace to our now distracted country, but we only desire it when the authority of the Government shall be respected and obeyed by all the people of the land, and the national flag shall float unmolested where by right it ought to float.

C. B. HENDRICKSON,
FRED. CHARLTON,
D. B. CHENEY,
H. HOLCOMB RHEES,
E. R. STOCKWELL.

INTERESTING DISCUSSION ON THE PATRIOTIC RESOLUTIONS.

The Rev. Mr. Rhees of Marysville, took the floor, and with some violence denounced the proposed adoption of them by the Association. He was sent by his church to represent them only in religious matters. He would not misrepresent his constituency by acting upon political questions. He had signed the resolutions, and he was willing to have a Convention, of which he was a member, pass them; but he was not willing—they should never go out of this Association with his consent as its voice, nor should a dime from his church be expended for printing them as a part of the proceedings of this Association. He would not be placed in a false position. He was not afraid of misrepresentations—no man, no newspaper, would dare to say that he was not loyal. He was loyal, he was for the Union, and he was for maintaining Batpist usages. As citizens, as Christians, we must sustain our country—as churches, we have nothing to do with the governments of this world. The kingdom of Christ has nothing to do with politics.

The Rev. Mr. Barnes asked the Association to calculate the effects of the proposed adoption of these resolutions. It would be simply a superfluous exhibition of loyalty—putting into the mouth of infidelity an argument against the Church. Let us avoid the scandal. Pass them and men will be stigmatized as rebels who are as loyal as the most loyal because in defiance of Baptist usages and conscientious scruples they must disapprove your course. It will divide the churches—it will create dissensions, strife and bitterness. For himself, he should in conscience, if they were adopted, be compelled to withdraw his connections with the association. They might feel that they lost little but he should deeply regret being driven to such a course. It would ruin the influence of their paper—its editor (Mr. Cheney) would be stigmatized as an Abolitionist. Their adoption was unnecessary, uncalled for, contrary to usage, and mischievous; he said it while he held that no man was more honestly and devotedly for the Union than he.

The Rev. Mr. Charlton of Sacramento, ably answered these arguments. As to Baptist usage, throughout the war of the Revolution, Baptist churches, Baptist associations, Baptist clergymen, by resolution, by church action, by preaching and by practice, nobly, faithfully, untiringly labored to sustain our armies and our government. It had been urged that the Baptist Missionary Union last year resolved itself into a popular convention before passing its patriotic resolutions. That was right, for its object was a unit—it was constituted to do one work. But the association is not bound to one work. Its object is to promote piety and harmony. Now, piety was obedience to the truth, and it is a great truth that our government is a good one, and that perjured traitors are threatening its ruin. Promote piety, then, by coming with all your force to the rescue of our country. It is the purpose of the association to promote harmony—but certainly not diluting truth to suit the taste of weak brethren and the world. That is the Catholic style, but it deprives you of all strength as a body—your efforts to do good are as futile as attempting to bore a granite mountain with a goose-quill. Maintain the truth defend it at all hazards.

Again, if you fail to adopt these resolutions, it were better that you had never met in Convention. Fail to adopt them, and you give the weight of your influence to vitalize error and treason. Adopt them, and you sustain and stiffen the knees of brethren too frightened even to pray for our country—lest some good doacon should whisper, "Beware of politics!" He was sick of that cry about politics. Why, if politics are sacred from our touch, I wonder all sinners don't go into rebellion, since under that shield they may do what they will, yet are safe from criticism or rebuke. Adopt the resolutions, or now you stand committed afraid to speak what you believe to be your duty. Adopt them, and nerve, by your action, the trembling sisters and brethren who shiver daily lest somebody will say "Politics!" to them. Adopt them, and keep out this most injurious heresy.

Why, we have adopted a resolution resolving ourselves into a special police to prevent the repeal of the Sabbath law! Didn't we go into politics then? We have adopted temperance resolutions, though half the temperance organizations are secret societies of which we know nothing; and now do we hesitate about adopting resolutions that proclaim us loyal to another institution of divine appointment which is in danger, and if which falls all that we hold dear as citizens, and much of what we love as Christians, falls irretrievably? If we do not pass these resolutions, we desert our country—we are well nigh traitors ourselves—we are infidels to our God.

The Rev. Mr. Rhees: If the resolutions are adopted, you may take my name off the minutes entirely.

A Voice: Good.

The Rev. O. B. Stone of San Jose, followed, arguing in the same direction that Mr. Charlton had so ably done. He showed that it would be untrue to Baptist history not to stand by the Government in its peril. He argued the right, the consistency, the duty of the Church to sustain an imperiled country. But if no association had done so before, if it were contrary to all denominational usage to do so, it would be our duty, in such an emergency—as men, as citizens, as Christians, as Baptists—to thrust our shoulders under the tottering edifice, and relax no effort, spare no device, to save it.

The resolutions were finally adopted—ayes, 36; noes, 9.

After some other business, the Association finally adjourned.—*Bulletin*

Letter from Rev. J. C. Holbrook.

EDITOR PACIFIC:—I have been so completely occupied with other pressing duties that I have not been able to command time to address you as I desired to do. And besides that, the excitement under which we have all been living in reference to our unhappy civil war has almost unfitted us for attention to anything else. You in California undoubtedly share to some extent with us in this effect of the rebellion; but you can hardly realize the state of things east of the Rocky Mountains, where recruiting and drilling are the order of the day, and scarcely any thing else is read but newspapers, or talked about but the war.

We feel that it is a grand struggle for the very existenee of our Government, and there is an almost universal determination in the Free States to bring it to a successful issue at any sacrifice. It is true there is a very small minority of secession sympathizers among us, who are now sailing under the *peace* flag, but the great mass of the people have sternly determined to put down the insurrection at all hazards, and they will listen to no suggestions about compromise or peace on any other terms than an unconditional surrender on the part of those who have revolted from the authority of the Government.

The West has nobly responded to the call for men. Indiana will soon have 35,000 men in the field, Illinois upwards of 40,000, Iowa about 15,000 to 20,000, and Wisconsin, Michigan and Minnesota in proportion. From Ohio there is scarcely any limit to the number offered. In the great battle lately fought near Springfield in Missouri the First Iowa Regiment covered itself with glory. They were three months men, and their time was up within a few days, but seeing Gen. Lyon in great straits they volunteered to stand by him, and were in the hottest of the fight. It was at their head, leading them to the charge, that he fell. To reach his camp they made one of the most remarkable forced marches on record of over six hundred miles. Two companies of that regiment were from this city, and on their return home a few weeks since they were received here with the greatest enthusiasm. It was one of the most affecting and exciting scenes I ever witnessed. Several men of these companies fell in the field and others were wounded. One company embraced some of the young men of our best families.

We have now a camp here where there is a regiment rendezvousing preparatory to their departure for Missouri, and as soon as they are gone another is to be filled up here.

The appointment of Fremont to the command of the Department of the West was a fine stroke of policy. He is just the man for the post, and will be followed with enthusiasm. You will have seen his late proclamation when you get this, in which he takes ground "in advance of all others," declaring his determination to shoot rebels taken with arms, and declaring the slaves of all rebels freemen, and all their property confiscated! This is the right ground.

Gen. Butler's and Commodore Stringham's successful descent upon the coast of North Carolina has done wonders in stimulating the hope and courage and zeal of the North. It is to be followed by other *coups de main*, and in a few weeks there will be movements of Fremont' column down the Mississippi, another from the seaboard into the interior in the rear of the rebel army at Manassas, and other operations, which will, it is hoped, give Secession a death blow. There is a general expectation now of a great battle soon near Washington. But enough of the war. I could not say less on the all-absorbing topic.

In respect to religious and ecclesiastical matters I have not much to report. I am sorry to say that the spirituality of the churches is suffering under the pressure of the war excitement. It is hard to gain attention even on the Sabbath to any thing pertaining to the interests of the soul and of eternity. Our benevolent societies are greatly embarrassed by want of funds, and it will be very difficult for them to keep up their operations. The American Board of Foreign Missions is especially crippled, and will find itself in debt some $75,000 at the annual meeting. This takes place at Cleveland on the 1st of October. It will be held under trying circumstances. I expect to attend, and will try to get time to report proceedings for you.

The week following the meeting of the Board of the Triennial Convention of ministers and churches of the Congregational denomination in the North-West, will be held at Chicago, and I will also report its action for the PACIFIC. This body has the control of the Chicago Theological Seminary, and elects directors. Other matters of general interest will also come before it, and among other things the affairs of the *Congregational Herald*, of Chicago, our organ for the West, which I am sorry to say is greatly embarrassed for want of funds. The great difficulty is that the *Independent* overshadows it and checks its growth. There are upwards of 800 churchs represented by the Convention.

The crops in the West are good this year, but business is embarrassed and there is a vast amount of insolvency and trouble. This of course affects our churches, which are suffering pecuniarily, besides being weakened by the absence of many active members who have enlisted for the war; and, by the way (to come back again to *the* topic), there are very many religious men and officers among the volunteers. Of the six companies in camp here, three captains are deacons or prominent members of Congregational churches. I preached to the soldiers last Sunday week, and was pleased to see when I named my text (Luke 3:14) quite a number of soldiers took out their pocket testaments to find it. They were all very attentive, and it was an interesting occasion to me. The Colonel of the regiment, our M. C., is also a member of the O. S. Presbyterian church of this city. It is designed to have a chaplain to every regiment, and prayer meetings are held in many of them regularly and all are furnished with books and tracts.

The fighting of the battle of Bull's Run on the Sabbath, was a great mistake and excited a good deal of feeling at the North, and such representations have been made to the Government as will guard against such another movement, and will secure a general regard for the day of rest. It is an interesting fact that young Gen. McClellan, one of the rising men of the day and the active head of military affairs at Washington, is a religious man. Just before starting for the war, he went to his pastor, Rev. Dr. Thompson, of the N. S. Presbyterian Church in Cincinnati, and told him he wished to become an open follower of Christ, and in his study he consecrated himself to him. The telegraph to-day brings the following order from him in regard to the Sabbath, which will be read with interest:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, }
WASHINGTON, Sept., 6. }

GENERAL ORDER NO. 7.

The Major General commanding desires and requests that in future there may be a more perfect respect for the Sabbath on the part of his command. We are fighting in a holy cause, and should endeavor to deserve the benign influence of the Creator.

Unless in case of an attack by the enemy, or some other extreme military necessity, it mended to commanding officers that all work shall be suspended on the Sabbath, that no unnecessary movement shall be made on that day, that the men, so far as possible, shall be permitted to rest from their labors, that they shall attend divine service after the customary morning inspection, and that officers and men alike use their influence to insure the utmost decorum and quiet on that day.

The General commanding regards this as no idle form; one day's rest is necessary for men and animals; more than this, the observance of the holy day of the God of mercy and of battles is our sacred duty.

(Signed) GEO. B. MCCLELLAN.
Maj. Gen. Commanding.
S. WILLIAMS, Adjt. Gen.

There are instances recorded of revivals in some of the regiments and numerous conversions in others. This is encouraging, but it is to be feared that the moral inflence of the war will be sad on the whole. It need not be, however, if Christians in and out of the army will do their duty. Let us pray fervently and much for the soldiers *in ths camp* as well as in the field.

The action of the N. S. Presbyterian General Assembly in dissolving partnership between that denomination and the Congregationalists in Home Missions, has produced but little excitement. On the whole it was decidedly best, and there will now be less jealousy and friction. Each party will pursue its own course according to the genius of its polity, and there will be no occasion for quarrelling or controversy. I long ago came to the conclusion that as two families cannot find a house large enough for both, so no two denominations can work well together in one society like that for Home Missions, which from its very nature must give rise to questions bearing on the interests of each antagonistically. We now stand on the same footing as to them that we do to the O. S. Presbyterians, Baptists, etc., and there is no reason why there should not be cordial friendship and "the unity of the spirit," which is better than external union in form, with diverse interests and diverse ideas of polity and practical operation.

I am rejoiced to learn that California is sound on the Union question, and also that your churches are prospering and especially in San Francisco. Thank Dr. Anderson for me, for his noble stand in his Assembly. I expected it of him. I remember California with interest. The summer I spent there was a pleasant period of my history. I read the California papers with much pleasure.

Yours very truly, J. C. H.
DUBUQUE, Iowa, Sept. 9th, 1861.

THE DASHAWAYS.—The meetings of this well-known and popular Temperance association are generally well attended, and as the Committee is careful in the selection of public speakers, the public are seldom disappointed in their expectations. On Sabbath last, Rev. Mr. Williams addressed the Order in the afternoon, and in the evening, with a crowded hall, L. D. Sawyer, Esq., and Rev. James A. Davidson spoke President Wainwright in the chair. Rev. James A. Davidson is engaged to address the Dashaways again on Sabbath evening next.

"THE RIGHT MAN," ETC.—The Hon. F. F. Fargo, Clerk elect of the Supreme Court, has seen fit to appoint Mr. R. E. C. Stearns as his deputy. By this act the PACIFIC loses its general agent, a good writer, and a very trusty friend in an emergency; but the State will gain by it a man thoroughly competent for the important position to which he is called, and from what we know of him *very personally* comes up fully to the Jeffersonian test. He will be the right man in the right place.

BY PONY EXPRESS.

Dates to October 7th.

The following is the dispatch to the *Alta*, *Bulletin* and *Union*:

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—The following is the result of inquiries to-day in official quarters. The charges preferred by Col. F. P. Blair against Major General Fremont on the 26th of September, have not yet reached Washington.

According to the regulations, charges are required to be transmitted through the superior officer, which, in this case, is General Fremont himself.

A copy of the charges, however, have been received to be printed, in the event that Gen. Fremont himself shall neglect or decline to transmit the original document to the war Department.

In response to a requisition of Fremont for a Quartermaster for the Western Department, as Brigadier General McKinstry has taken the field, Major Robert Allen has been appointed to that position. He has the reputation of being one of the best officers of that kind in the employment of the Government.

It is further ascertained that Brigadier General Sherman will be promoted to Major Generalship, and will take the command of the Department of Kentucky—the delicate state of Major Anderson's health alone rendering this arrangement necessary.

There seems to be no doubt that Gen. Fremont will be superseded. No official notification has yet been given to this fact.

General Wool, it is thought by those well informed in military circles, will proceed to the West under specific instructions, and it may be that he will supersede Major Gen. Fremont. No positive information is obtainable on this subject.

The *Resolute* ran ashore under the battery of Acquia Creek and was fired upon with shell. No one was injured.

The sound of the fife and drum was heard considerably on the shore through Wednesday night. The cause of it was not known.

An army order has been issued announcing that all depredations upon private property will be severely punished; that no remission for such outrages will be exercised; that the guards placed over such property will be held responsible, as well as the principals.

A number of military gentlemen of Ohio have applied to Gov. Denison of that State, for the establishment of a camp in the vicinity of Cincinnati. It is proposed to establish an encampment, comprising a brigade of Zouaves, six squadrons of cavalry, and a battery of eight rifled cannon.

The loyal citizens of Kansas have petitioned to the Government for military aid; they fear that if Price is not defeated in Missouri, Kansas will fall into the hands of the rebels.

The excess of expenses over the Post Office Department receipts for the fourth quarter of the year 1860, was near $2,000,000, while the excess for the first quarter of the present year was $803,000. The receipts for the latter quarter exceed those of the former by more than $500,000.

The announcement that the Spanish Government proposes sending an expedition against Mexico, with a land force of 5,000 men to march on the City of Mexico, is looked upon here as mere brag. Should any such interference take place, our Government has determined to resent it, and promptly repel with our army and navy, any force that may be directed by Spain against the neighboring republic of Mexico.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 4.—The *Democrat*, this morning, in an article showing why Gen. Lyon was not reinforced, states that the entire force under Gen. Fremont on the 7th of August, including Lyon's command of 4,000, was 19,315, of which 12,556 were three months' men, whose term of enlistment was just expiring, leaving an actual force of 6,759 in the entire department. Of these, Lyon had 2,320 men—the balance, 4,439, being the total strength of Fremont's available force at this time.

Cairo, Bird's Point, and Paducah were menaced by accumulating forces, and the President ordered Fremont to take all his available troops and reinforce these points, for which service only 4,126 men, including upwards of 900 St. Louis Home Guards, were available. The terminus of the south branch of the Pacific Railroad at this time was the depot of a very large and valuable quantity of army stores and provisions, and was protected by the Fifth Missouri Regiment, Col. Stevens, and the 13th Illinois, Col. Wyman, the former of which was ordered to march to Springfield, but in consequence of there being no means of transportation, it could not move.

The article also shows a distribution throughout the State of the constantly disbanding three months' men, and says, after the battle, Fremont was thoroughly exonerated from blame by very many men now the loudest in condemning him.

FORTRESS MONROE, Oct. 3.—General Wool will proceed to Washington to-night. He will be relieved for the present by Gen. Mansfield, who arrived from Washington this morning for that purpose.

One hundred of the mutineers, confined at the Rip Raps, were this morning released by General Wool, and restored to duty.

There has been daily a flag of truce between Old Point and Norfolk for the past two weeks.

The steamer *Wm. Selden* came down today. She was seized last spring by the Confederates. Women and children from Norfolk were sent back, not having been supplied with the requisite papers.

Henry Magraw, of Pennsylvania, who went to Manassas for the body of Col. Cameron, returned to-day by this flag and will proceed to Washington to-night.

NEW YORK, October 4.—The *Northern Light*, from Aspinwall, brings $982,000.

The *Keystone State* arrived at Aspinwall on the 25th, from Surinam; she would go to Key West.

The *Macedonia* left Aspinwall on the 24th for Portobello, for water.

The steamers *Parkersburg* and *Potomac* have been chartered to convey troops for Government.

The privateer *Sumpter* left Surinam, September 5th, for coast of Brazil, closely followed by the frigate *Powhatan*.

NEW YORK, October 5.—Captain Supher arrived this morning; reports the schooners *Tilden* and *T. H. Thorne* under British colors but belonging to the South, and schooner *Red Fox* of New Orleans.

Special post advices have just been received here from the West, representing the people intensely excited over the removal of Fremont. So great is this at the West, that Government has determined not to remove him until he has had ample time to show his capacity to command. It is now certain that he will neither be superceded nor courtmartialed while his troops are in pursuit of the enemy, and his friends are filled with ardent hopes.

Gen. Wool left this city by the morning train to-day. It is supposed his destination is St. Louis.

Gen. McClellan has put an end to the visits of politicians to our camps.

The Richmond papers of Thursday state that Jeff. Davis arrived at Fairfax Court House on Wednesday, and made a speech to the soldiers, telling them that if they would make good use of their rifles they would soon be in Baltimore. The Richmond journals also state that the sick soldiers of the rebel army have been sent from Manassas to Richmond, and that this movement was made in expectation of a battle, although no official information had been received to that effect.

The British steamer *Bermuda* had arrived from Liverpool, England, August 15th; had evaded the blockade, and reached Savannah with arms and munitions. Private intelligence is considered conclusive as to the fact.

A note, dated Headquarters of General McClellan, asks me to telegraph to all papers requesting them to abstain fully from mentioning the naval preparations of this Government for any expedition against the South. Signed. D. H. CRAIG.

JEFFERSON CITY, OCT. 4th.—A special dispatch to the St. Louis *Democrat* says the steamer "Amelia" arrived this morning with the wounded from Lexington. About one hundred rebels were remanded in Lexington on Tuesday morning.

Mr. Prescott, a resident of Lexington, who was in Mulligan's fortifications during the siege, contradicts the report that Sturgis had arrived.

Mr. Prescott says he heard Price tell Rains and Parsons that now was the time to fight if they ever intended to fight. He says they had cast two cannon at the Lexington foundry, which increased their field pieces to fourteen. They had taken some south, with Price.

Capt. Abel and Henry Starr, who were captured a short time since while carrying dispatches from Gen. Fremont to Gen. Lane, aud were confined in a dungeon at Westport, came down on the "Emilia," having escaped from Lexington.

Capt. D. O. Stanley, of the regular cavalry, who also distinguished himself at Dug Springs, has been appointed Brigadier General. He assumes command of the cavalry.

Brigadier General Meekenstuf is not to be transferred to Kentucky; he will have a division in the army of the West, and will start to-morrow.

It is thought that Gen. Fremont will also leave to-morrow. He and his army are enthusiastic and confident, and urgent to meet the enemy.

A special dispatch to the *Republican* says, Col. Glover who was left at Lexington in a critical condition is likely to recover.

A report of a large amount of loaded shells having been dug up inside of Mulligan's entrenchment after the surrender, is untrue.

TORONTO, C. W., Oct. 5th.—To-day's *Leader* calls upon the government to vindicate itself by instituting criminal proceeding against Federal agents engaged in enrolling men for service in the Federal army.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4th.—The *Tribune's* dispatch says, Gen. Wool this morning had an interview with the President, the Secretary of War and Gen. Scott.

No new command has been assigned him, nor has Gen. Mansfield been ordered to remain permanently at Fort Monroe.

No Cabinet decision has been arrived at regarding the Missouri question, but within the next forty-eight hours the Administration will decide either to supply Gen. Fremont with the reinforcements, arms and money asked for, or supersede him. If the latter, Gen. Wool will be ordered at once to St. Louis, to take command, and in that event men, money and arms will be sent on.

It is apprehended that Fremont will not be superseded unless the next news from Missouri is unsatisfactory and is of disastrous character.

The following official dispatch, just received from Washington, sets all doubts at rest:

WASHINGTON, October 3d.

To Gen. J. R. Curtis, St. Louis: Gen. Fremont is not ordered to Washington nor from the field, nor is any Court Martial ordered concerning him.

W. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7th.—Highly important advices have been received from Cuba by the steamer *Karnac*. The Spanish war steamer *Leon* was waiting at Cadiz for the result of the Cabinet Conference, relative to European coalition against Mexico, in order that the advices of the ultimatum of Spain might immediately be dispatched to the Governor-General of Cuba. In the meantime an expedition is being fitted out for Mexico at Havana, under the pretext of going to San Domingo. The expedition consists of six batteries of howitzers and 10,000 men, and will be ready to start by the latter part of next month. It is given out that Spain is taking these measures against Mexico on her own responsibility; but the advices to which I have access, state, definitely, that the English and French are to send their quota of men, as well as to co-operate with the fleets in the Gulf. The whole country will be startled by the extent of this advent. The end in view—the regulation of Mexico—is its least object; it looks further North.

Gov. Sprague of Rhode Island, will, it is understood, be promoted to a Major-Generalship.

Gen. Steinman, Chief of the Cavalry on Gen. McClellan's staff, will to-morrow order all colonels of cavalry to report to the Examining Board for examination as to their qualifications. This movement will be followed up by similar orders to the lieutenant-colonels, majors and company officers, successively.

There will be to-morrow the grandest artillery and cavalry review ever witnessed on this continent. It will include six regiments of cavalry and twenty complete batteries of artillery.

The N. Y. *Tribune's* dispatch says: The President has directed that hereafter all contracts and all appointments for the Western Department shall be made in Washington in the regular way and through the ordinary channels.

Brig. Gen. Stone will also be authorized to make such changes in Missouri, as Chief of the Staff, as he shall deem best.

Nothing but the imperative demands of the public interest will induce the Government to supersede Fremont. The Attorney General is unreserved in his expression of opinion concerning Gen. Fremont, and does not hesitate in pronouncing his retention [in the service of the] Republic, [a] crime. Full consultation on the whole subject will be held to-morrow in the Cabinet meeting.

The publicity given to the violation of the Savannah blockade by the British steamer *Bermuda*, is said to have proceeded from Lord Lyon's dinner table.

Col. John De Courcey, distinguished in the Crimean war, has been commissioned by Gen. Dennison Colonel of the 69th Ohio Regiment, and will leave to-morrow to take command. Capts. John Mason and Crook, of the regular army, are also to have Ohio Colonelcies

A. M. Motherhead, of Indiana, was yesterday appointed Consul to Leipsic, and Thomas Foster, of Maine, to Laipete.

FORTRESS MONROE, October 6th.—The *Spaulding* sailed for Hatteras Inlet with 500 troops.

Gen. Wool returned to Old Point this forenoon, and will doubtless remain there.

Gen. Mansfield goes to Hatteras Inlet in the *Spaulding*, to assume chief command.

Commissary John Clarke, late editor of the Boston *Courier*, was on the propeller *Fanny*, but left with the first load of stores and thus escaped being made prisoner.

NEW YORK, Oct. 6.—A serious riot occurred in Hudson City on Saturday, between members of the Barney Rifles, quartered in the U. S. Arsenal, and some 300 citizens, which, it is feared, may lead to very serious results. A number of persons were injured, including the Mayor of the city, who, while endeavoring to quell the disturbance, was stabbed five or six times about the head and body, and is seriously, if not fatally, injured. There were serious apprehensions of a riot yesterday, and the military were ordered to hold themselves in readiness.

JEFFERSON CITY, Oct. 6th.—A special despatch to the Missouri *Democrat* says: Little doubt is entertained here that Price is on his way South with the main body of his army. When last heard from, Price's advance guard was at Clinton, in Henry county. It is supposed that Price will push on to the Arkansas line. Gen. Fremont will fall on him closely and give him battle wherever he can. A force of between 3,000 and 4,000 was seen near Upton to-day, whose object is presumed to be to get between our advance and this place, and fall upon some stray regiment or transportation train going west. Gen. Fremont's staff will probably leave for Sedalia to-morrow.

The following is a special report of the Missouri *Republican:* It seems to be the belief in military circles here that Price will avoid a battle with Fremont, if possible; but others entertain the opinion that he intends to surprise him upon some point least protected, and that we shall have a fight in a few days. Fremont designs to follow the rebel army into Kanzas, and force them to fight, wherever he can encounter them. Claib Jackson is reported to be *en route* for Texas.

The farmers of Pettis county recently offered to furnish Fremont, gratis, with $200,000 worth of grain for his army.

WASHINGTON, October 6.—The recently concluded treaty between the United States and the Delaware Indians is officially proclaimed. It provides for the conditional purchase of the surplus lands by the Leavenworth, Pawnee and Western Railroad Company, through their reserve.

DETROIT, October 7.—A special dispatch from Toronto to the *Free Press* says that Col. Rankin, lately authorized by our Government to raise a regiment of lancers, was arrested there for a violation of neutrality.

NEW YORK, Oct. 7.—This morning, Capt. Barry of the *Mary Hall*, late commander of the *Columbia*, was arrested and sent to Fort Lafayette, on the charge of being employed in the service of the rebels. The police have been searching for the captain since the 24th of September.

A special dispatch to the N. Y. *Commercial* from Washington says: It is estimated that the national debt will be $30,000,000 by the 1st December.

The Secessionists have full possession of Arizona in New Mexico.

The result of the recent war in Western Virginia is supposed here to render that entire section secure to the Union cause.

Our lines now extend below Hunter's creek, in the direction of Mount Vernon.

STILL LATER NEWS.

FORTRESS MONROE, Oct. 8th.

The frigate *Susquehanna* has arrived from Hatteras Inlet, and brings most interesting intelligence. The day after the capture of the propeller *Fanny* by the rebels, the steamers *Cevas* and *Putnam*, having one of the launches of the *Susquehanna* in tow, went up the Chicoquicoco, and landed seven days' provisions, returning the same evening, without having seen anything of the rebels. On Friday, word reached Hatteras Inlet, by the steamer *Stars and Stripes*, that 1,500 rebels, consisting of Georgia, South Carolina and Virginia regiments, had come over from the main land in six small steamers, and schooners, and flatboats, and attacked the 30th Indiana Regiment, who were obliged to retreat. The *Susquehanna* steamed up outside, while Colonel Hawkins marched up with six companies and reached Hatteras Light by nightfall, a distance of thirteen miles. During the night, Colonel Hawkins was joined by the 30th Indiana Regiment, who had passed in the darkness a large body of rebels, who had landed for the purpose of cutting them off.

Col. Brown reported a loss of fifty of his men, comprising his sick and wounded, and twenty pickets, who could not be called in. He succeeded in saving his tents, provisions, etc.

On Saturday morning, the *Monticello* steamed around the Cape, and a few miles up met the rebels marching down a narrow neck of land to attack our troops.

The rebel steamers were also landing troops to coöperate with them; they were within easy range, and the *Monticello* opened fire upon them with shells with five-second fuse, two hundred and eighteen of which were fired from three guns in three hours and thirty minutes, doing great execution. The Confederates tried at first to shelter themselves, but soon broke in every direction and took refuge upon their vessels. A shell passed through the wheel house of the *Fanny*, which was already employed against the United States.

It is thought their loss must have reached between 200 and 300 killed and wounded during the engagement.

A member of the Indiana regiment, who had been taken prisoner, managed to escape, and took to the surf and was picked up by a boat from the *Monticello*. He reports that the first shell killed Col. Barton of the Georgia regiment, and that the havoc was frightful.

Lieut. Brodhead, from whom I have obtained the above account, thinks no damage can be done from the Inlet without the support of a fleet of light draught vessels. He thinks our forces at the Inlet should be speedily increased.

The *Spaulding* arrived at the Inlet on the 7th instant, with General Mansfield, and landed her men and stores. Too much praise cannot be accorded Lieut. Brune for this brilliant achievement, which has caused great exultation at Old Point.

Col. Brown narrowly escaped with the 30th Indiana regiment. He was shelled from the Confederate vessels, and troops were landed both above and below him, yet he managed to escape with a comparatively small loss. The particulars of his masterly movement have not arrived.

NEW YORK, Oct. 8th.—The balloon which was seen over Washington a few days ago proved to be La Mountain's, which safely landed in Maryland. It appears that after rising to a certain distance, and finding the current light, he cut the rope and rose to the height of three miles, obtaining a complete view of the rebel encampments and movements, which important news he has communicated to the War Department.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7th.—The *Tribune's* dispatch says that the main body of the rebels is at Fairfax Court House, whence a broad bed of camps, almost unbroken, are seen from our balloon, stretching northward towards Leesburg.

There are nearly 30,000 men on the Lower Potomac, and 1,200 or 1,500 back of Evansville. Near Manassus there are comparatively few troops.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.—The Annual session of the Sons of Temperance for California, will commence at Sacramento on the 22d instant.

SABBATH SCHOOL UNION.—The Church of Rev. Dr. Willey was not as numerously attended as usual by the teachers, and friends of the Sunday School Union, the occasion being the monthly meeting of the organization. Mr. Stoddart, Superintendent of the First Presbyterian Church Sunday School, presided. Regular monthly reports of some of the schools were handed in, and read by the Secretary. The average of scholars in attendance during the month was 2592, an increase of 32 over the previous monthly report. Exceedingly interesting addresses were delivered by Rev. Mr. Willey, Rev. Mr. Taylor, for a long time connected with the Sandwich Island Sabbath Schools, and by other friends of the cause present. The exercises were pleasantly interspersed with singing by the children.—*Altv.*

Religious Intelligence.

THE attempt by the London Missionary Society to establish a mission at Makololo in the interior of Africa, has failed for the present. The last party sent to that region was several months in reaching it from the coast. The journey of nearly a thousand miles, was made amid great difficulties. On their arrival, contrary to their expectation, they were not allowed by the chief to seek a salubrious spot, and the climate soon brought on disease, resulting in the death of all the party save two, who, after a long and trying journey, have at length arrived again at a place of safety.

REFORM IN TURKEY.—Three classes of men are laboring for the salvation of the Turkish empire. One consists of missionaries (a noble band), who are toiling for the reformation of the fallen Christian churches in that empire, with encouraging success. Another class consists of English and French statesmen (with Lord Stratford de Radcliffe at their head), who are laboring for the political and civil regeneration of the empire, and the introduction of a European jurisprudence and civilization. The third class consists of enlightened Turks, like the late Reschid Pasha, who desire to see very considerable reforms in the civil administration, and, to some extent, in the social customs of the people. Under the administration of the late Sultan, some progress was effected in the making of roads and the commencement of railways, in the introduction of steamboats, a system of common schools, the liberty of the press, abolition of the slave-trade, freedom of religion, etc.

We are pleased to see that the new Sultan, Aziz Medjid, has inaugurated some financial reforms in paying his brother's debts by the sale of his jewels, the breaking up of the harem, and the adoption of a resolution to have but one wife instead of *four*, as the prophet allows. If he has really come to the wise resolution to have bnt one wife, he has taken an important step in the right direction.

THE SPLIT IN THE OLD SCHOOL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—The Presbytery of Tuscumbia, in the northern part of Alabama, has also passed resolutions dissolving its connection with the General Assembly, and appointing Commissioners to the Assembly to meet in Augusta. In addition to this, the Presbytery thought it necessary that an answer to the last article on the "State of the Country," by the Rev. Dr. Breckinridge, should be prepared, and devolved this weighty task upon the Rev. W. H. Mitchell, D.D., of Tuscumbia, Alabama. The reply of Dr. Mitchell fills seven columns of the *Presbyterian Herald* of Louisville.

Meanwhile, we observe that this work of separation is not accomplished with complete unanimity. The Rev. Dr. Grundy, pastor of the Second Church, Memphis, has published an earnest and emphatic protest against the action of the Presbytery of Memphis, giving, as the basis of his protest, the following reasons:—1. "Because it (that is, the action of Presbytery) is precipitate, and, in every aspect of it, premature. 2. The action of the Presbytery of Memphis is incoherent, because of its violent haste, and wanting in a proper regard for the feelings and views of others equally interested; and, on this account, I protest against it. 3. I protest against such action, because the action of the Assembly does not warrant it."

MORE SWEDISH LUTHERANS COMING.—The great "Northern Hive" of the old world continues to send forth one colony after another to the cheap lands of the northwest. Minnesota is sharing largely in this accession of stern Protestant element to our soil. The Rev. E. Norelius, of St. Paul, thus speaks of late arrivals:—"Some three hundred immigrants direct from Sweden have passed through this city. They go to Carver and the north-western parts of Minnesota. Many more are expected. Materials are thus constantly brought in to build up a strong Lutheran Church in this State. The number of ministers is also gradually increasing, so that we have great reason to thank God and take courage. The Rev. A. Jackson, of the Augustana Seminary, has recently been stationed west of Forest City, on the very confines of civilization, to look after the spiritual interests of our countrymen in that far-off region. He can also preach in the English language when necessary. We need a number more Swedish ministers, and hope to obtain them ere long from our Seminary."

THE SEMINARIES.—Alexandria Seminary is closed. Its halls are filled by troops. On the war maps of Virginia it is now called *Fairfax Seminary*. It is understood that Dr. Sparrow and Dr. Packard are both, with their families, in the interior of Virginia, beyond the range of the war. Dr. May is in Pennsylvania, quietly engaged in pastoral duty. The future prospects of the Theological Seminary of Virginia are gloomy indeed. It must be many years before the Virginia funds, in which it is understood that its investments have been made, can recover from the shock. And more than a year must pass before its former influence among Northern students can be regained.

THE General Seminary is passing through deep waters, financially. By some mystery of management its immense estate has been, in part, lost, and, in part, has become un profitable.

THE Theological Seminary of Ohio enters upon its next session with no other anxiety than the necessity of providing for so many students as are applying for admission. Its friends will soon need to enlarge its accommodations.

A REMARKABLE PARISH.—The first church in Braintree, Mass., was gathered in September, 1707, since which time it has had but three pastors besides Rev. Dr. Storrs, the present minister. None of his predecessors have lived less than seventy-five years, or preached less than fifty years. The first pastor was blessed with good health to such a rare degree that he preached every Sunday but two during forty-six years. Dr. Storrs has just entered upon the fifty-first year of his ministry over this ancient society.

FORMATION OF A STATE BIBLE SOCIETY.—On the 17th of July, a meeting was held at Nashville, Tenn., to consider the expediency of forming a Bible Society. After a good deal of discussion, a resolution was adopted, declaring it expedient that steps be taken for the organization of a Bible Society for the State of Tennessee, on the principles of the American Bible Society. A call has been made for a Convention, to be held in Nashville, on the 8th of August, for the formation of a State Bible Society.

ONLY TWO SPIRITUALIST PAPERS.—The pressure of the times has left but two Spiritualist papers in existence in our country: *the Herald of Progress*, and the *Banner of Light.*

SISTERHOODS.—At the last session of Convocation, a motion was made in favor of Sisterhoods and Deaconesses by the Rev. R. Seymour, who made a long and admirable speech in its favor, and Dr. Jelf seconded it warmly. The subject was laid over for future consideration, however, as time was not allowed for full action.

DEACONESSES.—An establishment of Deaconesses on the Kaiserswerth plan has been established near Euston Square. The rector of the parish, (Canon Champneys,) a prominent Low-Churchman, is highly in favor of it; and the Bishop of London has promised to recognize them as Deaconesses as soon as they have proved themselves useful in the work they propose.

SABBATH OBSERVANCE.—The question of Sunday traffic was recently raised at the half-yesterday meeting of the shareholders of the London and Brighton Railway, by Captain Young, but he only found half a-dozen supporters.

The Royal Dublin Society have decided on accepting the grant for the Botanic Gardens, with the condition attached to it by Government, namely, the free opening of the gardens to the public on Sundays.

REVISION OF THE COMMON PRAYER-BOOK.—Lord Ebury has *not* made his usual motion for a Royal Commission to revise the Prayer-book. He took occasion, on presenting a petition, to state why he omits it. He thinks it proper that *Convocation should move first:* but if Convocation does not move early next year, he will then propose a Bill "*for relaxing the terms of subscription*" to the formularies of the Church. He thought next year would be peculiarly appropriate for a motion of this sort, that being just two hundred years since the passing of the Act of Uniformity in 1662.

LAST week the officers of the Bank at Bowling Green, believing there was sufficient evidence that the Confederate forces would soon make an irruption into the town and seize the Bank funds, undertook to remove the funds to a place of safety. This the secession mob would not permit. They interfered, and, by threats or actual violence, prevented the removal. They forced the Directory to leave the money there, for the use of the Confederate robbers. Such a combination of impudence and villainy cannot be surpassed, but is about equalled by other secession feats almost every day. And yet our Secessionists profess to be sticklers for the law. And we have a Secession Governor, who, whilst deaf and blind to such atrocities, professes to be exceedingly sensitive to all invasion of men's rights!—*Louisville Journal.*

A SALUTE.—At meridian yesterday, the French corvette *Galathee*, which arrived at this port from Honolulu on Tuesday evening, fired a salute off North Point, in honor of the American flag. After a brief interval, the compliment was returned from the guns of Alcatraz Island.—*Alta. of Oct. 17th.*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Hall's Sarsaparilla, Yellowdock and Iodide of Potass—Is purely as represented, and made in strict accordance with pharmaceutical formula, and is strictly guaranteed free from spirits, mercury and arsenic, which cannot be said of any other known preparation of its kind. As a good and reliable tonic alterative, it is unequaled. It quickly removes from the system all morbid and impure matter—Mercury, Lead and Arsenic. For all chronic diseases, there is no other remedy extant *that will*, or *does cure*, Rheumatism, Scrofula, Old Sores, Salt Rheum, Gout, Lumbago, Pimples on the face or body, Neuralgia, Pains in the joints, Chronic Sore Eyes, Spring Fever, Indigestion, Liver Complaint, and diseases arising from an impure state of the Blood, Skin and Kidneys, as quick and sure, as HALL'S Sarsaparilla, Yellowdock and Iodide of Potass.

For sale everywhere, for One Dollar. Six Bottles sent by express to any address for Five Dollars.

The best Purifier of the Blood—Hall's Sarsaparilla.

R. HALL & CO., Sole Proprietors,
Nos. 531 and 532 Clay-st., San Francisco.
my9

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PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR.

HAS TAKEN AN OFFICE NO. 621 Clay street, in Savings and Loan Society's Building, between Montgomery and Kearny, where his friends and the public may consult him professionally during all hours of the day or night. ap24-3m

MRS. WINSLOW, an experienced nurse and female physician, has a Soothing Syrup for children teething, which greatly facilitate the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain, and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases. See advertisement in another column. my10-1y

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Agricultural Implements.

A LARGE and varied assortment of Agricultural Implements of all kinds on hand and constantly arriving, for sale on the most favorable terms, and at the lowest city prices.

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Importers and Dealers,
Corner Washington and Davis sts.,
oct17-3m San Francisco.

50,000 IN USE!
The Autocrat of the Kitchen!
THE ORIGINAL P. P. STEWART!
Fuel-Saving and Comfort-Producing
LARGE OVEN!
SUMMER AND WINTER AIR-TIGHT
COOKING STOVE!
FOR
WOOD AND ANTHRACITE OR BITUMINOUS COAL,
IMPROVED IN 1859,
With New and Extra Large Flues, and by the addition of the Celebrated Patent Double Sheet Bottom Flue.

Attention is invited to the following points of superiority:

1st. *Durability.*—Lasting with proper care, at least 20 years. Stoves are now in use that were set up in 1838.

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3d. *Capacity.*—Baking, boiling, broiling, roasting, and all other culinary operations performed at the same time.

4th. *Economy.*—Saving the cost of the Stove in one or two years in the item of fuel.

5th. *Ventilation of Oven.*—In the Stewart Stove alone, the front doors open directly into the oven, (protected by letters patent,) securing a direct draft through the top of the oven, by means of perforating holes in the doors and back flues. It will be borne in mind that, as the heated air always rises, this method of ventilating is the only one of any value whatever.

6th. *Entire Control of Heat.*—The heat generated by the Stove may be held therein, and used or thrown into the room at pleasure.

7th *The Double Sheet Bottom Flue.*—By which a compressed and inverting action of heat is obtained, and more evenly and efficiently heated than by any other known invention.

8th. *Broiling.*—Performed an the top, and without the possibility of smoke entering the room.

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☞ Beware of the numerous imitations in the market, many of which resemble the Stewart only in appearance, and none of them possess any of its peculiar qualities. See that the name of P. P. Stewart and of the manufacturers are on each stove. None other genuine.

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Bet. California and Pine, San Francisco.
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EMPLOYMENT OFFICE
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Furnish all kinds of help for Families, Hotels, Farmers, Mining Companies, Mills, Factories, Shops, etc. Also, have a REAL ESTATE AGENCY, and attend to all business in that line. oc10-1y

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PRINTERS,
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—SUCH AS—

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BILLS LADING,
NEWSPAPERS,
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And in fact, everything that can be printed; and the principal recommendations for their work are the **Low Prices at which it is done, and its Superior Style and Elegance.**

They have the advantage of a
POWERFUL STEAM ENGINE,
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ADAMS' PATENT POWER PRESSES,
for fine book and newspaper work, acknowledged throughout the United States to be the **Best Presses for Good Work ever Invented.**

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The office is also supplied with a large quantity of ENGRAVINGS, suitable for every occupation and want; which, by judicious use, render work of many kinds far more attractive to the eye and better adapted to claim public attention.

The proprietors are PRACTICAL PRINTERS, and devote their time exclusively to their business—thus guaranteeing those who favor them with orders that their work will be well and promptly done.

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wishing anything in the way of Printing or Book Binding, can send their orders by Mail or Express, which will receive prompt attention.

Address TOWNE & BACON.

Babbits' Saleratus and Cream Tartar,
Warranted pure; Preston's & Merrill's, Donnelley's and Boardman's Yeast Powder.
For sale in quantities to suit, by
BOWEN & BROTHER,
Cor. Montgomery and California streets.

Genuine Mocha Coffee,
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IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
School, Law, Medical and Miscellaneous
BOOKS & STATIONARY.
Sunday School Books from the American Sunday School Union, American Tract Society, and other Publishers.
New No. 549 (old No. 148) Clay Street, just below Montgomery,
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ap4

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J. BRYANT HILL & CO.,
PACIFIC FRUIT MARKET,
SAN FRANCISCO,
OFFER FOR SALE
California Apples
—AND—
PEARS,
OREGON APPLES AND PEARS,
And all other Green Fruits in their Season.
—ALSO—
DRIED FRUITS, NUTS, ETC.

FRUIT DEALERS, HOTEL KEEPERS, and all other persons wanting fruit by the package, or in larger quantities, are invited to give us a call, or send in their orders, expecting to be fairly dealt with.

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NEVADA CITY.
Watches Carefully Repaired and Jewelry Made to Order.
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NEWELL'S
COUGH SYRUP,
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A FEW MORE BOXES left of those superior Dried Peaches, at
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COMPETITION COURTED AND DEFIED.
BOWEN & BROTHER,
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SELL every thing in the Grocery line, at PRICES which cannot fail to suit—Call and see.

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BROOMS, BRUSHES, BASKETS, SEIVES and every-thing in the Housekeeping line.
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3 BITS WILL BUY a pound box of Concentrated Potash. 4 pounds is sufficient to make a Barrel of the best Soap, with but little trouble.
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CANDIED ORANGE and Lemon Peel, Citron, Cooking Raisins, &c., for sale by
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Delicious Green and Black Tea in great Variety.

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SHERMAN & DUTTON,
will continue the above business at the same place,
Pier 7, Steuart Street, near Mission.
San Francisco, May 14, 1861.
mv16-3m HENRY DUTTON.

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AT LESS PRICES.
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If not satisfactory, the money will be returned.
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The Largest and Best Selected Stock
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OTHER MINING DISTRICTS.
ATWILL & CO., OF VIRGINIA CITY, have established a Branch of their
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Fifty Varieties of Stand Lamps.
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Chandelier, Hall and Hanging Lamps, Coal Oil Lanterns, etc.
Kerosene Oil of the best quality. Chimnies and Wicks in large quantities, and a complete stock of HALE'S PATENT COAL OIL BURNER.
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Ladies' Opera Gaiters—Satin, Francid, French Kid and Glove Kid, Ladies' Opera Button Gaiters—Satin, Francid, French Kid and Glove Kid.
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Godfrey's best; J. S. Dole & Co.'s best stitched Boots and Shoes. Pegged Boots and Shoes of every kind.
Youth's and Boys' Boots and Shoes, Gaiters and Slippers of every kind.
The largest stock on the Coast. We must Close Out! Close Out!
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Which above all others are suited to family uses. Stitch alike on both sides; all improvements and HEMMER for sixty dollars and upwards. Exhibition and sales room corner Fifth and J, Sacramento.
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J. D. ARTHUR & SON,
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We now offer for sale the celebrated **New York Reaper and New York Reaper and Mower.**
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REVOLVING HORSE RAKES (all sizes).

Hay and Barley Rakes, Barley Forks, Hay Forks, Scythes and Swaths (all kinds), Grain Cradles, Seed Sowers, Cultivators, Farm or Plantation Mills (for grinding feed-chest in use), Brown's Burr Stone Mills, Hand Mills, Horse Carts, Wagons, Plows, Harrows, Nails, Hoes, Shovels, Grindstones (all sizes, in casks or single), Large Road Plows, Box Scrapers, etc., etc.

All of which are offered for sale at the lowest city prices.

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CELEBRATED PATENT
H. & L. AXLE-GREASE.
A CARD.
THE SUBSCRIBERS have the pleasure of announcing to their numerous patrons and friends that they have been honored by the committee of the Mechanics' Institute with a
First Premium
FOR THEIR
Unrivalled Axle-Grease!
Also that the San Francisco Bay Agricultural Society have awarded them their
FIRST CLASS PREMIUM
for the same. But however gratifying to the advertisers to have their
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thus distinguished, it is with greater pride they state the fact that (notwithstanding the overwhelming importation of an article from the East, assuming their title,) the demand for the
Now Popular H. & L. Axle-Grease
has more than doubled during the present season.
And whilst the manufacturers offer their grateful thanks to all those friends to
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CHEAP!!

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SURGEON DENTIST,
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n6-3m

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SOLE AGENTS
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CAST STEEL BELLS,
FOR
FIRE ALARMS, CHURCHES, SCHOOLS, COLLEGES, RANCHES, COURT HOUSES, STEAMBOATS, ETC.
We have in store, and are constantly receiving these celebrated Bells. They are superior in tone, of greater durability, and MUCH CHEAPER than the Composition or Bronze.
Numerous testimonials, American and English, can be seen at our store.
CONROY & O'CONNOR,
Agents for the Manufacturers,
25, 27 and 29 Front street,
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ju20-3m

THE FARM.

THE LITTLE FROCK AND SHOES.

A little frock but slightly worn,
  Of blue and white delaine,
With edging round the neck and sleeves,
  Lay folded neat and plain,
Beside a little pair of shoes,
  With here and there a flaw;
Lay half concealed among the things
  In mother's bureau drawer.

Summer had passed away from earth,
  With all its sweetest times;
The birds had left their summer haunts,
  For more congenial climes;
The twilight breezes softly played
  Among the dews of even—
An angel left his home on high
  To gather flowers for Heaven.

The angel near and nearer came,
  Where sister sick did lie;
And gently fanned her faded cheek,
  And pointed to the sky;
The morning shone upon the bed,
  The autumn wind blew free—
The angel moved his silvery wings,
  And whispered—"Come with me."

We gathered round her dying bed,
  With hearts to weep and pray;
And many were the tears we shed
  When sister went away;
"No bitter tears had she to weep,"
  No sin to be forgiven;
But closed her little eyes in sleep,
  To open them in heaven.

We laid her in the earth's green breast,
  Down by the village green,
Where gently sweeps the dewy grass,
  And summer flowers are seen;
And often when dear mother goes,
  To get her things to use,
I see her drop a silent tear
  On sister's frock and shoes.

LOST LABOR.

From the complaints which farmers make of being compelled to labor excessively hard all their lives, and coming to old age with broken constitutions, one would almost suppose they would take especial pains that none of their labor should be lost. Economy in the expenditure of time and money is always commended, why should not economy in labor be of prime importance. We wish some of our farmers would make an inventory of the numerous jobs they have done which have required hard work to do them, and which have been of little or no account when done.

There are numerous ways by which farmers may save labor, if they will. We will enumerate some of them.

First. By doing well all you do. If you build a house or barn, and make a gate or fence in such a way that they need constant repairs, they are but so many ways by which labor is constantly lost. If you sow a crop of grain, plant a field of corn, set out an orchard of fruit trees, or stock down a portion of your ground to meadow so poorly that you get no good results, you have but lost so much labor.

Second. By doing your work as you want it. If you build a house too small or arrange it badly, if you place your barn in the wrong place, or arrange your fields improperly, the first must be remodelled, the barn will need to be moved, and all the fences re-arranged. However well done your work is, if not done as you want it, it takes much work to do it over again.

Third. By doing work at the proper time. If you plow or sow, or plant, if you mow or reap too early or too late, you lose a great deal of your work, for there is a time for everything, and all work is more effective, if done at the right time.

Some farmers lose a great deal because they try to do so much that in reality they do nothing. Others do not properly arrange their plans, and working without a plan is always working to a great disadvantage. Some try to do all their work themselves, rather than lay plans for others to carry out. But even this is of doubtful policy. Much is lost by doing work that never should have been done at all. We could go on to almost any farm, excluding, of course, our very best, and point out job after job where labor has been lost in this way.

Another source of lost labor is in working to disadvantage. In mechanics, we can always, if we have the data, calculate to a certainty the power required to overcome certain resistance. We ought to be very nearly able to do this in our manual labor operations. In doing so, however, we ought to make the calculations from the long end of the lever, and stand so that we shall have hold of that end. Every man who has ever handled a lever, knows its immense power depends on having the fulcrum close to the weight to be moved, and the power applied as far from this as possible.

The prime source of saving labor, however, is in knowing what ought to be done, and know how to do it, and this depends on good judgment, tact, slight-of-hand, and caution, and these again come from plenty of brains and experience. Farmers undervalue brains, and think they can substitute muscle for them, but those who act on this policy never succeed so perfectly as they would if brains were a more important article with them.

If by proper management we can save ten per cent. of our labor, and yet accomplish more than now, that ten per cent. could be used to great advantage in gaining information, or in any way calculated to increase the manhood of farmers.—*Ohio Farmer.*

Digestibility of Beef, Mutton and Pork.

There are differences in the nutritive power as well as the digestibility of some of these meats. Beef is regarded as more nourishing, and as enabling a person accustomed to flesh meat to bear more fatigue and display more strength than if he were to eat mutton. Humphries, an English Pugilist, was for a while fed on beef, but as he got too much flesh in consequence he was obliged to change to mutton. On the other hand, I am fully persuaded that beef is not nearly as digestible as mutton, by dyspeptics and other invalids; and hence by these persons, whether they refer their sufferings directly to the organs of digestion or to oppression at the chest and palpitation of the heart, or to violent headache, or remote pain of the limbs, mutton should have the preference over beef. They who are predisposed to convulsions, or to apoplectic seizure, will incur no little danger by careless and imperfect mastication of beef, and swallowing the pieces without adequate comminution, I have known fatal apoplexy to be brought by a full meal of beef in an old person, who had scarcely masticated the meat; and on another a fatal return of disease from the same cause.

When animal broth is allowable, the lean of good beef is better than that of mutton, as less greasy, and with more osmazome in its composition.

Pork, classes with the fibrous meats, has less tenacious fibre, and more fat both external to the muscles and interposed between their filaments. Except the Jews and Mohommedans, the people in most parts of the world, are eaters of the flesh of swine. Pork was considered by the ancients, as the most wholesome and nourishing meat; and hence Galen has remarked after Hippocrates, it is the best food adapted to the strong and robust, and to those habituated to violent exercises. It formed the animal aliment of the athletæ of Greece and Rome, who complained of a sensible diminution of their strength, when they abandoned its use for any length of time. To the laborer in the open air, pork, in moderate quantities, is a nourishing and wholesome aliment, on condition that a full proportion of esculent roots, or of boiled cabbage, or spinach, be eaten with it. The addition of a little vinegar to the salt will not be amiss. But the artizan, and the citizen generally, who takes little out-door exercise, and whose digestion may, from other causes, be enfeebled, had better avoid pork.—*Dr. John Bell.*

Manures—Preservation and Value.

Horse manure is one of the most energetic of the animal manures, and is very easily injured; in fact, without care to give proper treatment, most of that made in summer will be about ruined. Boussingualt found that when horse dung was allowed to become *thoroughly* decomposed it lost nine-tenths of its weight and more than half its value. This was not the effects of burning, but of perfect decomposition. Where the manure in the heap it is little better than ashes. This can be prevented by the application of water to the manure heap, frequent turnings and making compact piles, but this is attended with a good deal of trouble, and few have water in sufficient quantities convenient. Mixing with sod, scrapings of the roads and walks, swamp muck, etc., will retard decomposition, and should always be composted with horse dung. Manure, however, cannot be made in the summer without trouble, and the farmer should, in the spring, apply to the land all that he has on hand, and it is better to give corn a good top-dressing before the first or second hoeing, thus using all the accumulation up to that time, than to risk keeping over. This course we have pursued with good results. After this the orchard may receive a top-dressing and a shallow plowing. Such an application will not be wasted. When manure cannot be taken care of it is best to apply it to to the land at once, where it will be accomplishing some good.

The manure of horned cattle contains so much water that it ferments slowly, and may be composted with less trouble and less danger. For this reason it is good to mix with horse manure. Although it is really of less value than the former, yet from the better condition in which it is usually preserved, it is often found to answer a better purpose in practice. The value of manure, however, depends more upon the food consumed than upon the animal by which it is produced. The manure of birds, for instance, is the most powerful, mainly because they feed on grain and insects. The wonderful effects produced by a small quantity of guano, is in consequence of the fact that the birds which produce it feed entirely upon fish, and make their deposits where there is no rain to wash away the most valuable and soluble portions. Flemish farmers pay $20 a load for the manure of tame pigeons, which are kept almost exclusively for this purpose, yielding their owners a good revenue.

ROSES FOR THE MILLION.

I think I have hit on a way to strike roses so as to place them within the reach of every one. Those who can obtain cuttings now can have a blaze of bloom next summer, and none can fail, provided they observe the following instructions:—As soon as the cuttings are prepared, place them in layers, in boxes or pans, and bury with moist sand; place them so as to get a bottom heat of about 70 deg., no matter whether on pipes, flue or dung. The only thing to guard against on a flue is getting the sand too dry, so as to shrivel them, for the secret of striking cuttings in this way is to prevent loss of sap by evaporation. Mine are placed on top of an underground flue in a bin with sea-kale, and covered with leaf soil to prevent the sand drying. After being so placed for a week I examined them, and to my surprise and delight found them all calloused. I believe many hard-wooded things that are now considered difficult to propagate, may be struck in the same way. I am now trying experiments with other things, on which I hope to report hereafter.—*J. Sheppard, in Lon. Gardener's Chron.*

MOSS ON ROOFS.

There is one thing, says the *Am. Agriculturist*, that nearly all people should know if they would only attend to it; that is, to sprinkle slaked lime on the roofs of their buildings, in rainy days. Put it on considerably thick, so as to make the roof look white, and you will never be troubled with moss, and if the shingles are covered ever so thick with moss, by putting the lime on twice, it will take all the moss off, and leave the roof white and clean, and will look almost as well as if it had been painted. It ought to be done once a year, and, in my opinion, the shingles will last almost twice as long as they will to let the roof all grow over to moss. I tried it on the back side of my house, ten years ago, when the shingles were all covered with moss, and they appeared to be nearly rotten. I gave the roof a heavy coating of lime, and have followed it every year since then, and the roof is better now than it was then: and, to all appearance, if I follow my hand, it will last ten or fifteen years longer. The shingles have been on the roof thirty years. There is no more risk about sparks catching on the roof than on a newly shingled roof. Those that do not have lime near by can use good strong wood ashes, and these will answer a very good purpose to the same end.

PUMPKINS AMONG CORN.

A writer in the N. H. *Journal of Agriculture* says:

"Many farmers plant pumpkins with their corn. A few may not injure it perceptibly. It is believed by some that it takes as much nourishment to grow a good-sized pumpkin as a good hill of corn. If this be the case, where a number of loads are grown to the acre, we think the pumpkin cannot be of so much value as what the corn is diminished."

The sentiment here expressed is held by many. Now, who has ever known that pumpkins injured corn? Uncertain knowledge is no knowledge at all, so to speak. Who has any knowledge of pumpkins injuring the corn?

The corn has the first chance at the sun and air, at the dew and showers, at the soil too, and the manure. The pumpkins are planted later, and where the corn fails or is thin, or perhaps are planted uniformly over the field, and at most there will not be more than one pumpkin-vine to twenty-five corn plants. Corn takes one class of substances from the soil, the pumpkins quite a different class, and so it seems to us that with the knowledge of many a fine load of pumpkins raised among corn, and no proof that materially, or even any, less corn is raised, it is safe to plant pumpkins with all small-stalked, low-growing kinds of corn, at any rate. If the land is in good condition, the amount of fodder lost by using a small-stalked variety of corn will be more than made up by the yield of the pumpkins. Large varieties of corn shade the ground so that pumpkins seldom do well.—*Homestead.*

PACKING FRUIT.

In no art are we more deficient than that of packing fruit so that it may be carried a long distance without injury. Three-fourths of all our summer fruits sent to market any considerable distance is more or less injured. Indeed, much that is brought to cities by growers only a few miles distant is scarcely fit for sale. Occasionally fruits are sent us with a request to exhibit them at our Horticultural Shows, but in most cases the specimens are so injured when received as to be entirely unfit for show.

Mr. Kidd, gardener to the Marquis of Broadalbane, who sends fruit and flowers from the garden near Hampton Court, England, to the Highland residence of the Marquis, subject to five hundred miles carriage, is so successful in packing, that he can send fully ripe tomatoes "without losing a fruit," and boquets that when received will be as fresh as when picked. He gives his method of packing fruit as follows:

"I have found no better method in all my experience, which has extended over a period of twenty years, with all kinds of fruits, varying in distance from fifty to five hundred miles. It simply is—box, soft paper and sweet bran. A box is chosen, in size, according to the quantity to be sent. A layer of bran is put at the bottom; then each bunch of grapes is held by the hand over the center of a sheet of paper; the four corners of the paper are brought up to the stalk and nicely secured, then laid on its side in the box, and so on, until the first layer is finished. Then fill the whole over with bran, and give the box a gentle shake as you proceed. Begin the second layer as the first, and so on, until the box is completed. Thus, with neat hands, the bloom is preserved, and may be sent to any distance; but with clumsy hands, quite the contrary, and often an entire failure, as the putting in and taking out of the box are the most important points to be observed. I have invariably packed sixty or eighty bunches of grapes, and fifty or sixty dozens of apricots or peaches in one box, and received letters from employers, to say that they have arrived as safe as if they had been taken from the trees that morning."—*Rural New Yorker.*

HOW TO CURE MUTTON HAMS.

In answer to an inquiry on this subject, three correspondents of *The Field*, London, write as follows:

Procure a plump leg of mutton, wipe it dry, and then put it into the following pickle, when we will have in two or three months' time a delicious mutton ham, which we may either bake or boil; a slice cut out and broiled is very excellent. It may be smoked, but here we like it better without that process: Three gallons soft water, 1 lb. coarse sugar, 2 oz. saltpetre, 3 lbs. common salt. Boil the above together, remove the scum as it rises, and immerse the meat when cold."

"Cut a hind quarter of mutton into the shape of ham, let it hang two or three days. Mix half a pound of salt, 2 oz. saltpetre, half a pound common salt, half a pound coarse brown sugar, all well pounded together; make them quite hot over the fire, then rub the compound well into the meat; turn it every day; after four days add 2 oz. more of common salt. Let it lay in the brine twelve days, turning and basting it every day; then take it out, dry it, and hang it in wood smoke for one week."

"One-quarter of a pound of saltpetre to half a pound of raw brown sugar; make them very hot and rub into legs of mutton over night. Next morning salt them with common salt. Let the mutton lay about a week, move it over, and rub in fresh salt, and let it remain another week in pickle. Then hang it up to dry. When dry keep it in canvas bags to prevent being fly-eaten. N. B.—Do not let the mutton *lay* in the wet brine, but place something under to raise them from the wet or dropping that will fall from them."

SELECTED RECIPES.

FARMER'S PIE.—Pare and slice a few apples into a common pie tin, pour in a little water, then take a pint of sour milk and one teaspoonful of soda, stir it thick with flour and pour it over the apples. Bake in a quick oven. Eat with maple sirup or sweat sauce.

CRULLERS.—One cup of sweet milk, half a teaspoonful of soda, one cup of butter, one of sugar, one egg, a teaspoon of extract of lemon, and flour enough to roll quite stiff. Before baking, dip the top in cold water, and sprinkle on white sugar.

CLAY CAKE.—Half a pound of butter, beat lightly, one pound of sugar, six eggs, one pound of flour, half pint of cream, half a nutmeg, one lemon. Bake as usual for "pound cake."

BOILING MEAT.—The rule for boiling meat is to allow one hour for every four pounds of beef or mutton; pork or veal will require one hour and a half for every four pounds. All meats should be boiled slowly.

COCOANUT CUSTARD.—Take one-half pound of butter one-half pound, of sugar, three-fourths of a pound of cocoanut; grate it and add the whites of ten eggs. Cream the butter and sugar together. Stir all these together and add a glass of wine and rosewater mixed. Bake in a crust.

LEMON CUSTARD.—Three lemons grated, one pound sugar, eight eggs, a piece of butter size of a walnut. Beat the yolks, sugar, lemons and butter together, the whites to a froth, which are not to be added until ready for the oven. Bake on pie crusts.

LEMON CAKE.—One cup butter, three cups sugar, four cups flour, five eggs, one cup thick milk, one teaspoonful of soda, the rind and juice of two lemons. Bake in broad dishes.

WHIPS.—A pound of sugar, the juice of six lemons, mixed with a quart of rich cream, and whipped to a strong froth. Serve in glasses. If a pine apple be cut in thin slices and sprinkled with sugar and allowed to stand over night, and strained into the sugar through a seive in the morning, it will add very much to the goodness of the whip.

THE FERMENTATION OF MILK.—According to the experiments of M. Hoppe, milk contains its peculiar ferment ready formed, which is destroyed at the temperature of boiling water, but it is again formed by the action of atmospheric oxygen; and also that the fermentation, once begun, proceeds spontaneously, without the assistance of atmospheric oxygen. Hoppe's investigations further show that fresh milk, in contact with the air, takes up oxygen and gives off carbonic acid, and that the volume of this carbonic acid is larger than that of the oxygen absorbed. This charge proceeds very rapidly at the common temperature, during the first twenty-four hours; and the milk left in contact with more than its own bulk of air, is able to take up within three or four days the whole of the oxygen of that quantity of air.

If troubled with weak back, have on hand half a pint of beef-gall and a half pint of alcohol bottled, which shake together, and rub the back with, before retiring for the night.

SALT TO SAVE MANURE.—Dissolve common salt in water, sprinkle the same over your manure heap, and the volatile parts of the ammonia will become fixed salts, from their having united with the muriatic acid of the common salt; and the soda thus liberated from the salt will quickly absorb carbonic acid, forming carbonate of soda; thus you will retain with your manure the ammonia that would otherwise fly away, and you have also a new and most important agent introduced, viz: the carbonate of soda, which is a powerful solvent of all vegetable fiber.—*Gardener's Chronicle.*

DRAINS FOR YARDS.—If a barn is not set in a hollow it may always be drained and kept dry. And who would have a wet cow-yard if he could avoid it? Nothing is gained by keeping a wet yard. The eaves of the barns and sheds should never pour their water into the yard to run off through it—but the rains that fall from the clouds into the yard will do no harm, they are wanted to mollify and mix the ingredients. This water should have a chance to drain off and leave the surface dry.

It should be allowed to extend far into the field or mowing ground. Let it run—it is the cheapest mode that we have to spread a fertilizer over the farm. It is slovenly and silly to keep puddles of water in any cow-yard when they can be drained off.—*Ploughman.*

The army worm is committing extensive ravages in the Mississippi Valley and Southern Illinois.

OYSTERS.

The oyster-packing business of Baltimore is still fully maintained. There are now engaged in its prosecution about thirty houses, employing a large number of persons of both sexes, in the different departments of shucking, packing, etc. The quantity of oysters used by the trade during a season, viz., from September 1st to June 15th, is about 3,000,000 bushels, averaging 10,000 bushels per day. The latter part of last season was very brisk, but this fall the trade has, in common with all other branches, suffered from the political panic. About two-thirds of the oysters taken by the packers are put up in a raw state in ice, and sent to all the cities in the West. The balance is put up sealed, and also sent in the same direction—St. Louis being the principal point for distributing to the extreme west. The shipments to California and foreign ports is not so great as formerly. There are employed in bringing oysters to this port several hundred vessels, carrying an average of 700 bushels each, with a crew of four persons to each vessel. There are about 2,000 persons of both sexes engaged in shucking, packing, etc., the larger portion of which are negroes. There are also about 200 persons employed in soldering the cans, making boxes and packing in ice ready for shipment. Another department of this business is the manufacture of cans, which employs some 290 tinners, at an annual cost of $400,000. We also notice the receipt of 200,000 bushels, of which 30,000 bushels are brought by the Norfolk and other steamers, for city consumption, and averaging 50 cents per bushel. The principal items of trade we recapitulate as follows:

Number of packing houses	30
Bushels packed	3,000,000
Cost, at 35 cents per bushel	$1,050,000
Vessels employed	500
Persons employed	3,000
Total value of trade	$1,800,000

—*Hunt's Magazine.*

FRENCH WINES.—The *Aigle de Toulouse* publishes a decree from the Minister of Finance, extending to all France the permission to mix alcohol with wines intended for exportation. Hitherto only certain departments possessed the privilege, which has been frequently solicited by the Chamber of Commerce of Toulouse and the wine-growers of the Haute Garonne. The decree provides that the addition of the alcohol must always be made in the presence of government officers, who are to take note of the natural strength of the wines and of the quantity of alcohol added.

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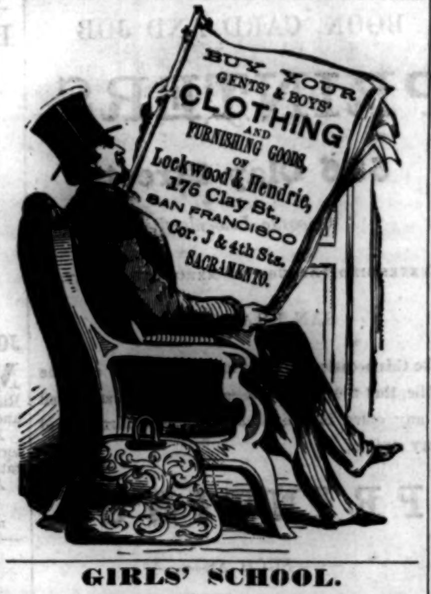

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